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Doh et al.

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(54) **CONTROL METHOD OF LAUNDRY MACHINE**

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68/5 R, 15, 5 C, 12.01, 207; 34/562,
34/572, 486, 491, 524; 219/482, 508
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 74 days.

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(57)

ABSTRACT

A method of controlling steam supply in a laundry machine. The control method includes heating a predetermined space within a duct in communication with a tub and/or drum of the laundry machine to a higher temperature than a temperature of the other space within the duct, directly supplying water to the heated predetermined space to generate steam, supplying air flow towards the heated predetermined space so as to transport the generated steam to the laundry, and adjusting an implementation time of the heating based on actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine.

20 Claims, 30 Drawing Sheets

(51) **Int. Cl.**

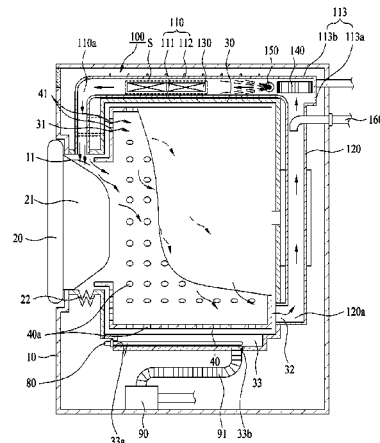
D06F 35/00 (2006.01)

D06F 39/00 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

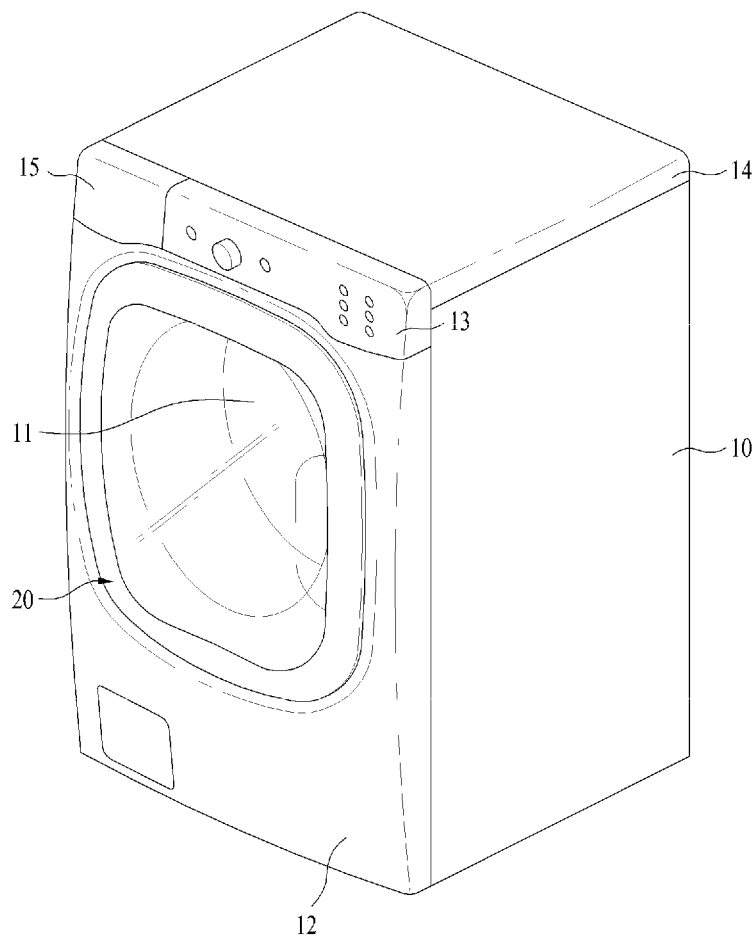
CPC *D06F 39/008* (2013.01); *D06F 25/00*
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FIG. 1



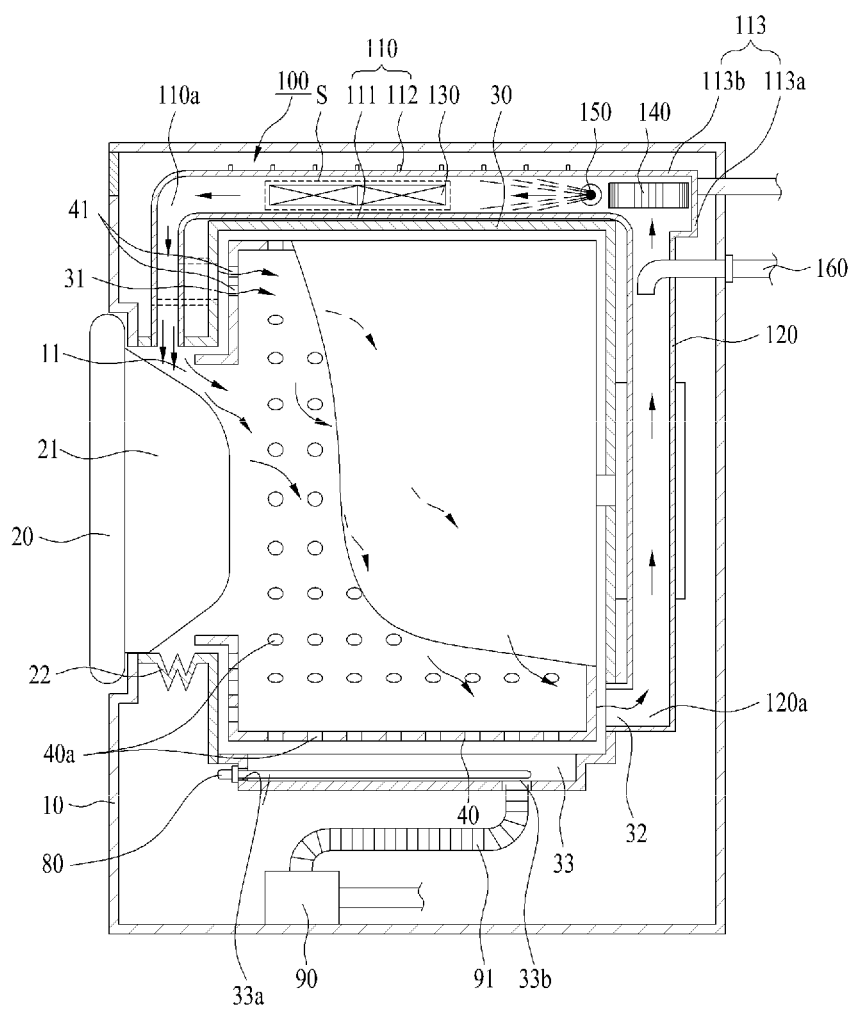


FIG. 3

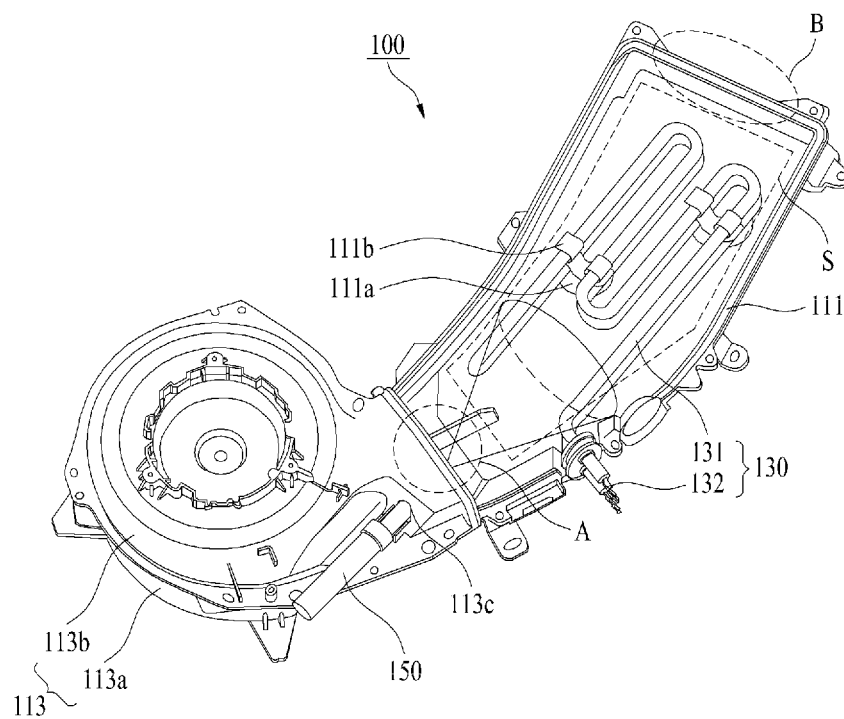


FIG. 4

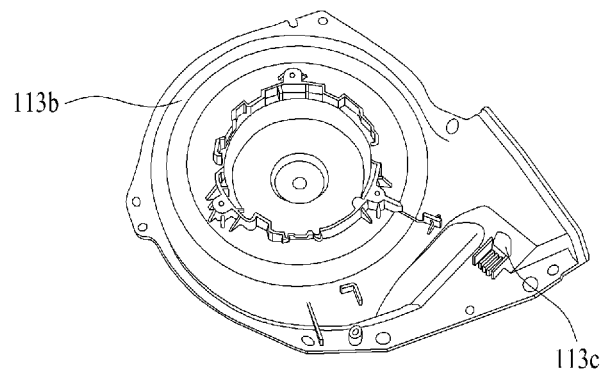


FIG. 5

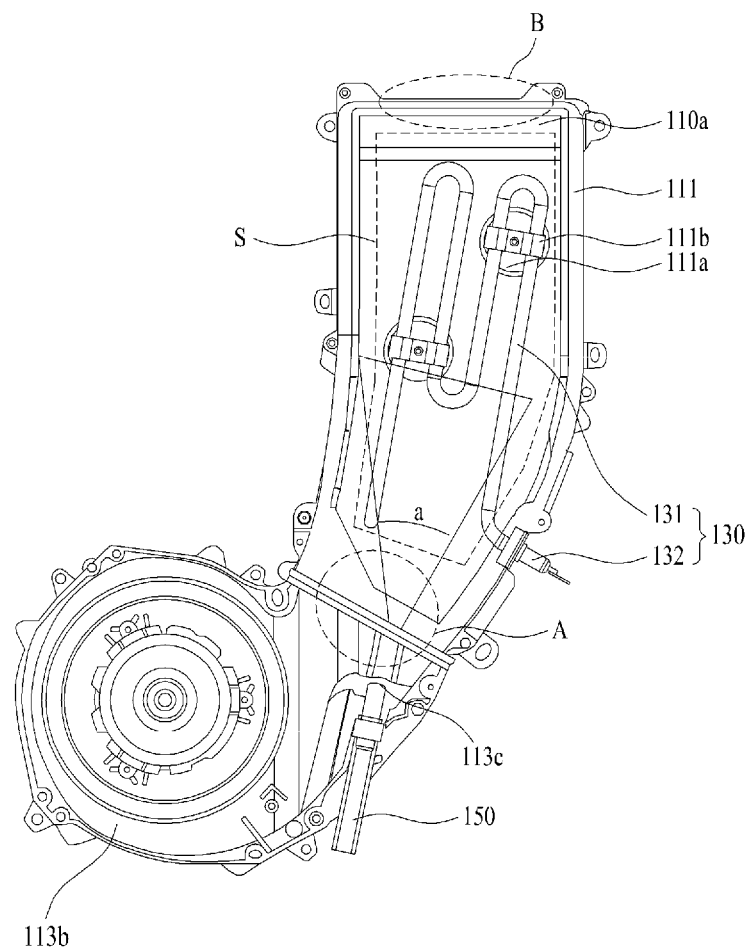


FIG. 6

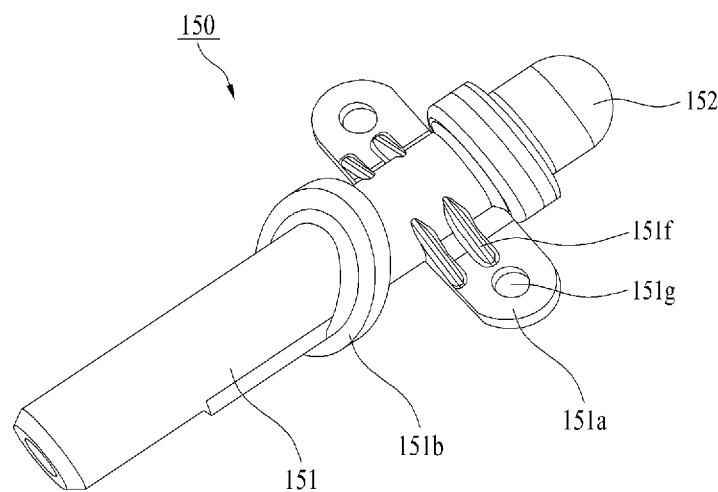


FIG. 8

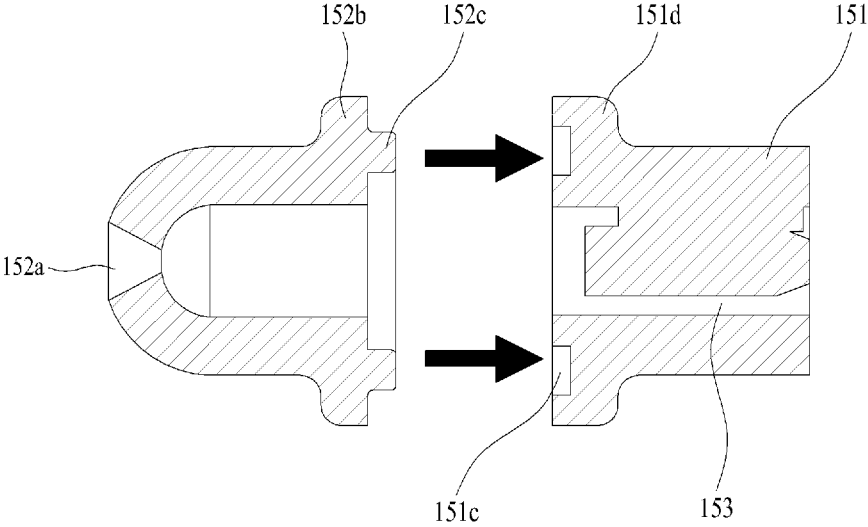


FIG. 9

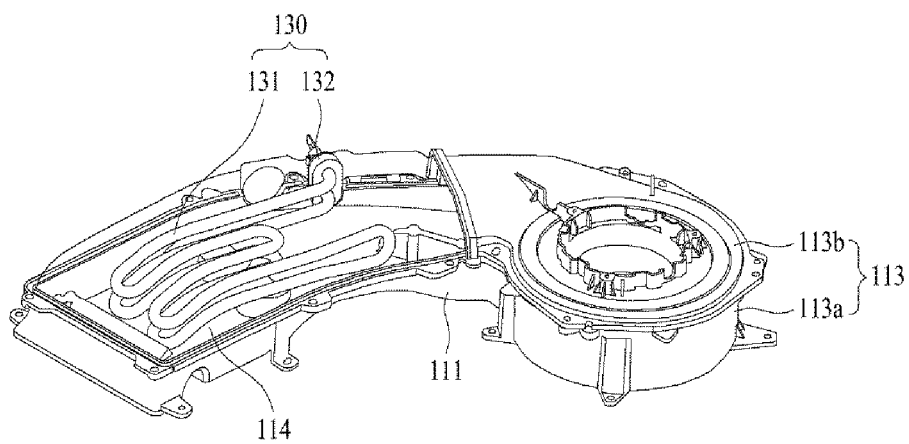


FIG. 10

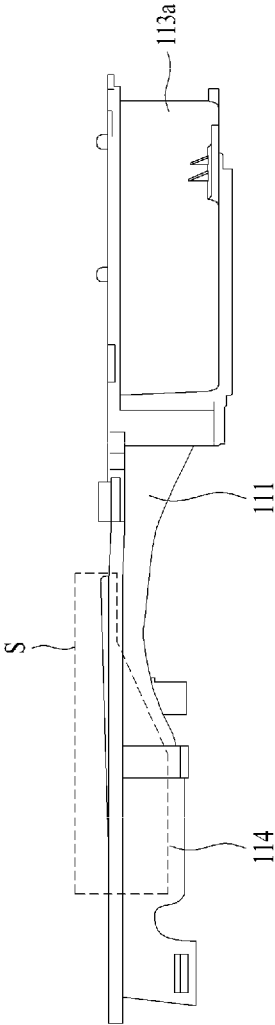


FIG. 11

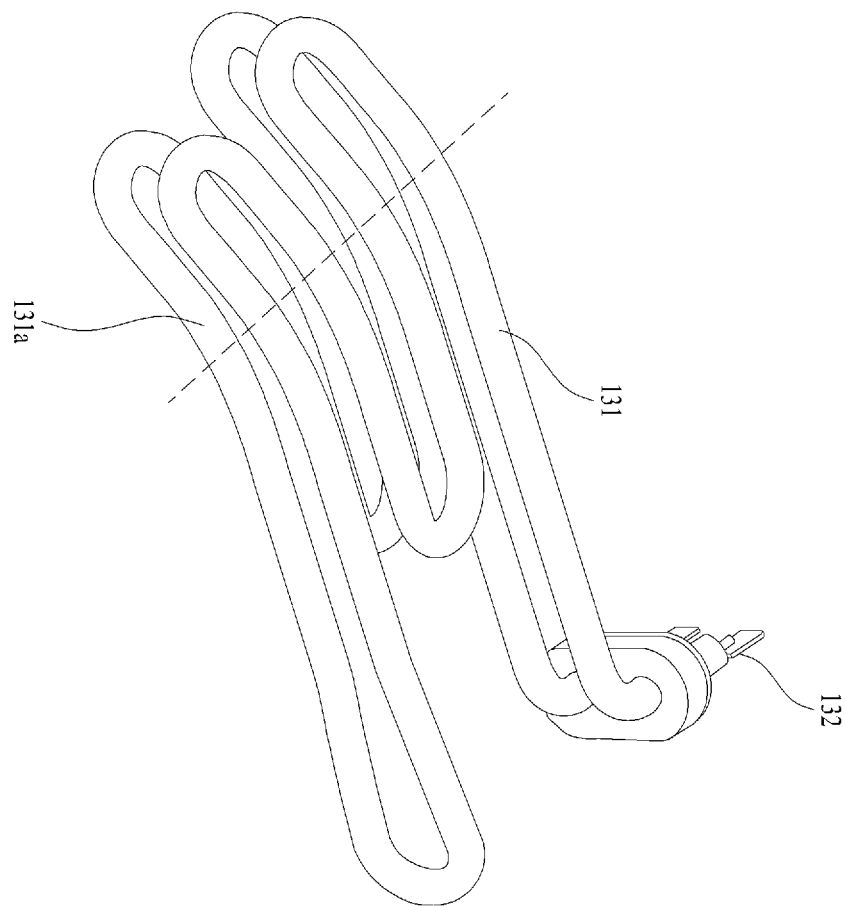


FIG. 12

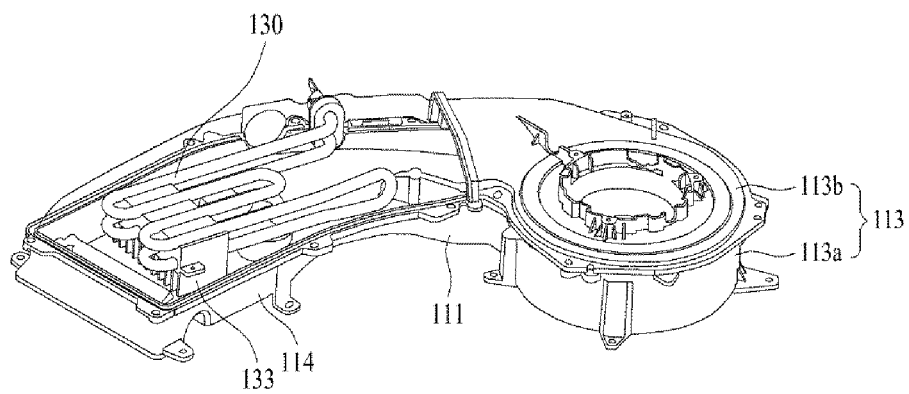


FIG. 13

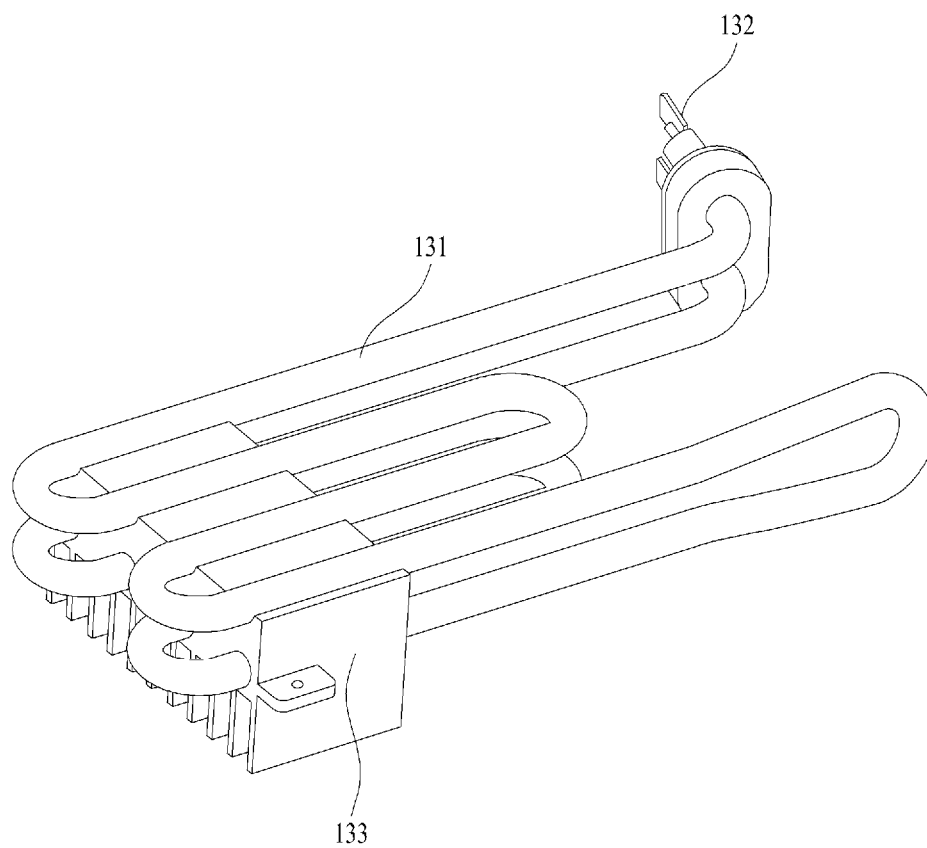


FIG. 14

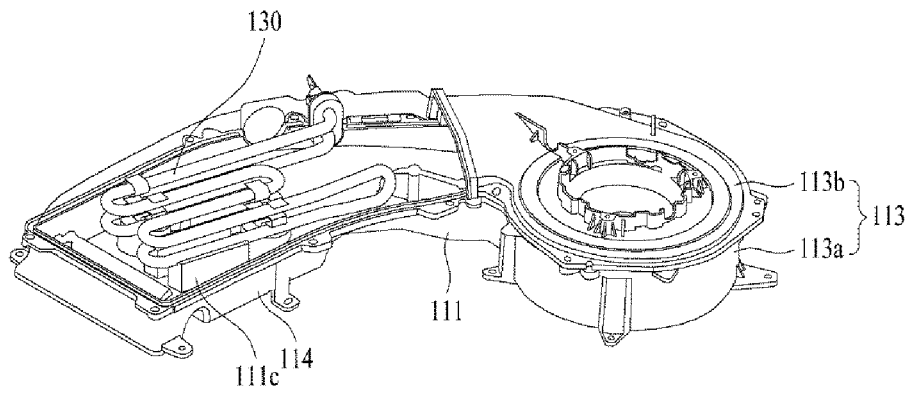


FIG. 15

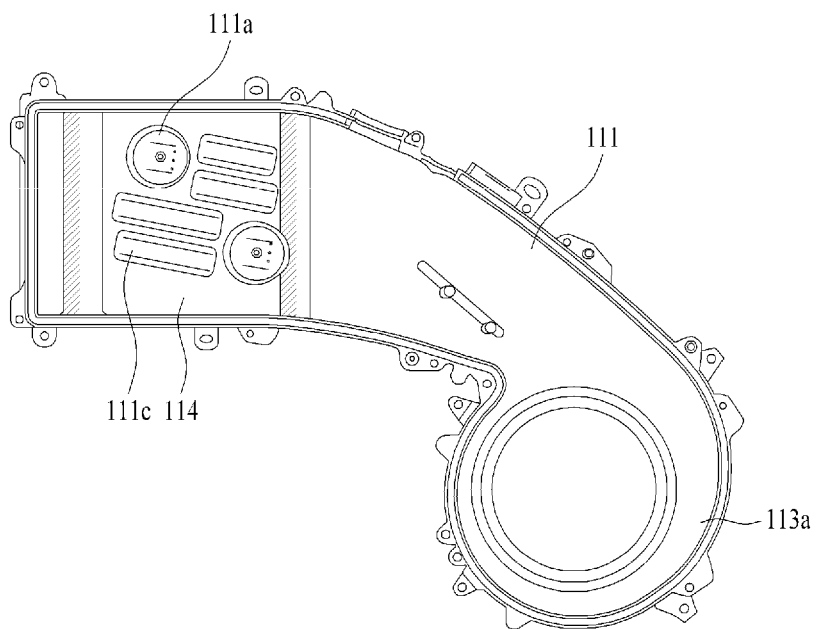


FIG. 16

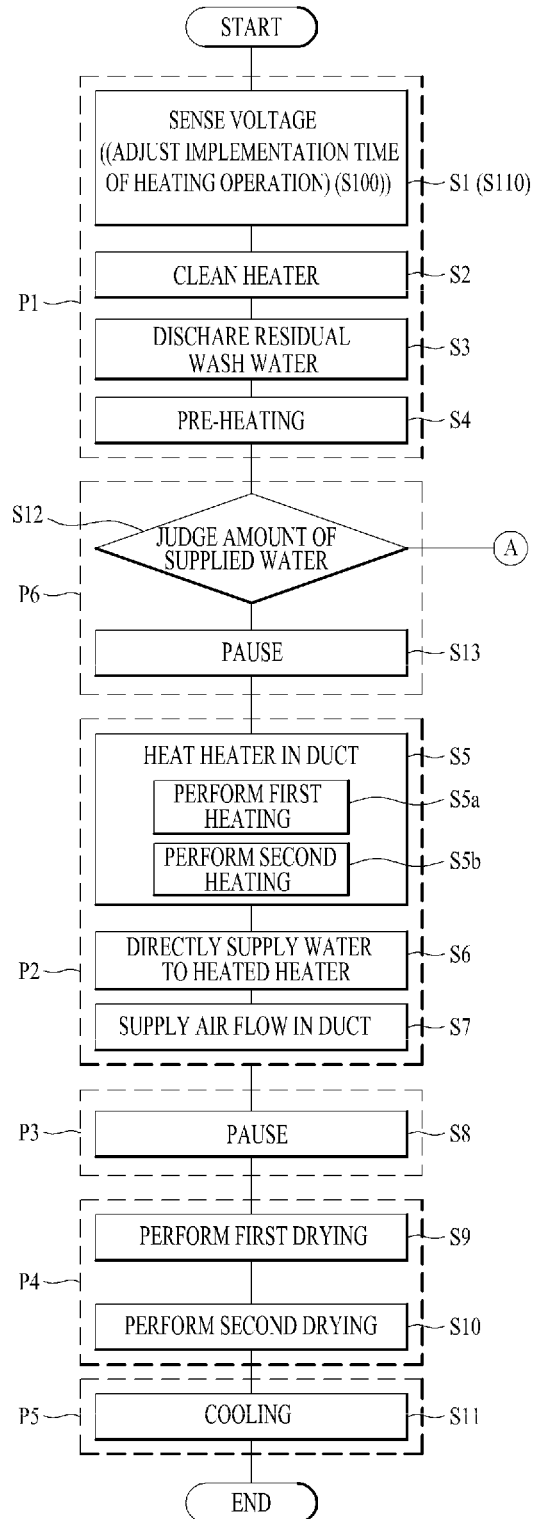


FIG. 17

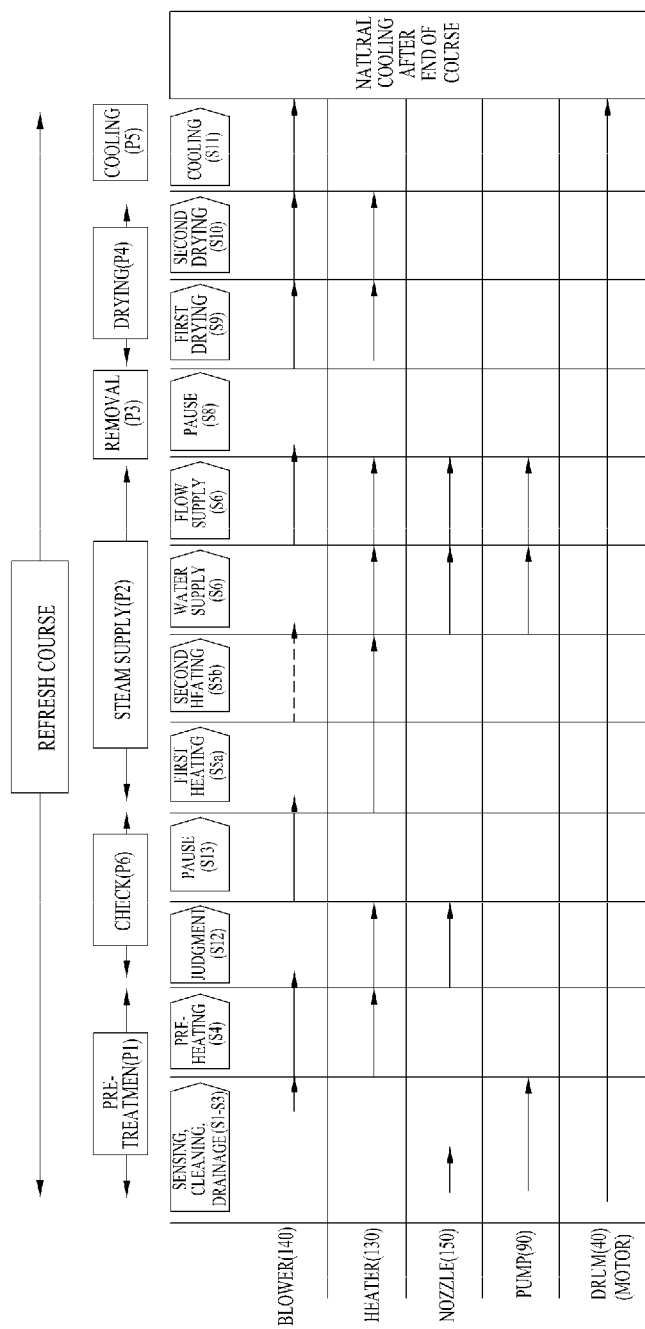


FIG. 19

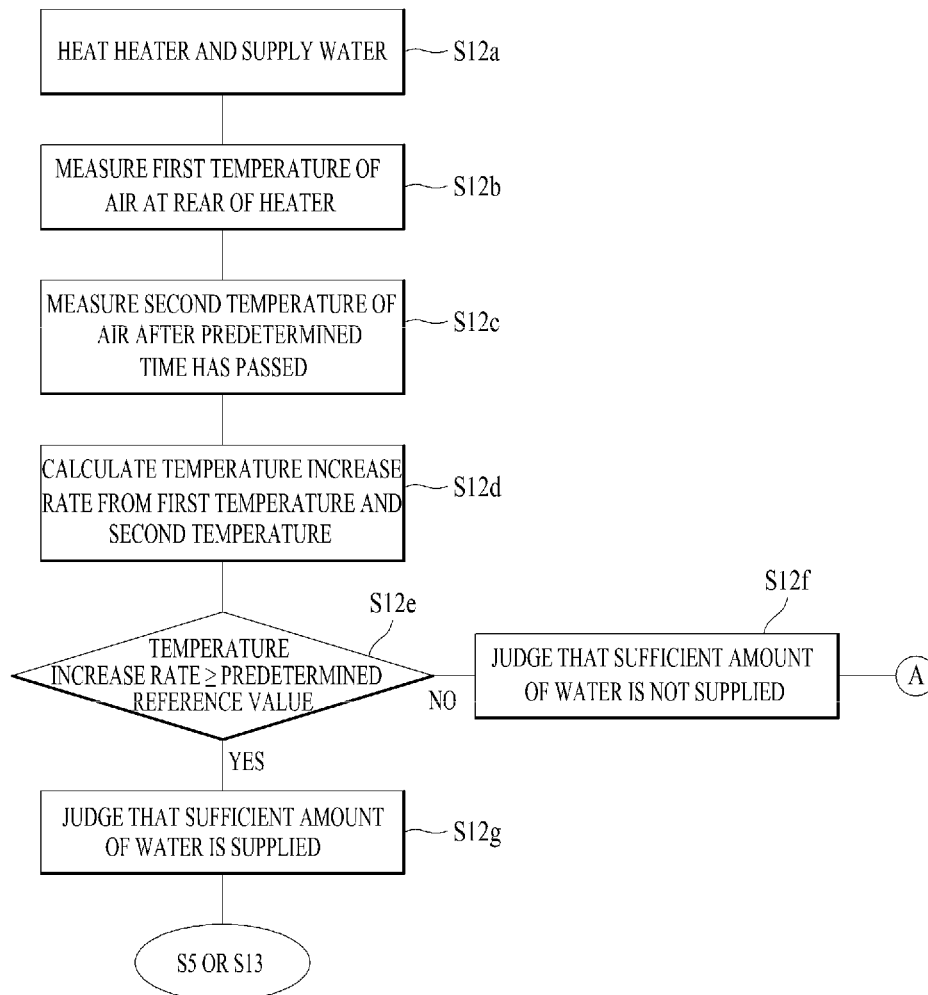


FIG. 20

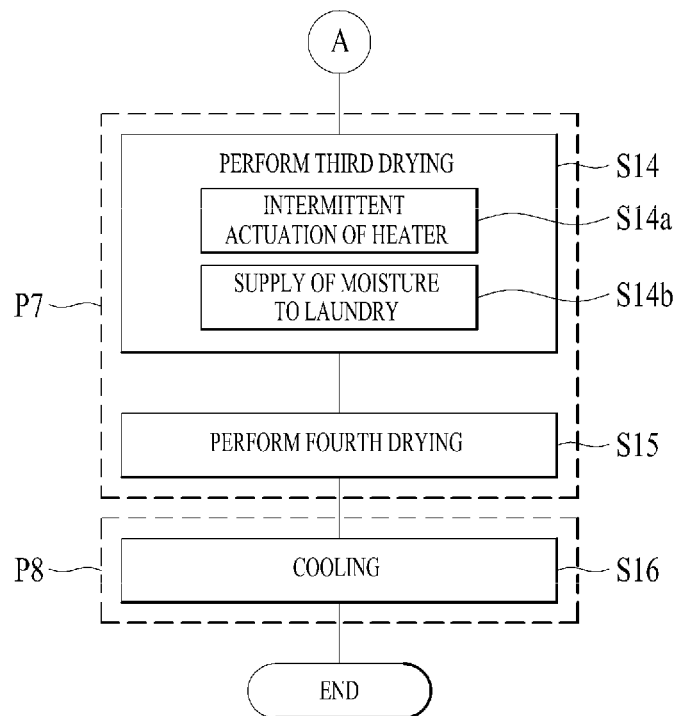


FIG. 21

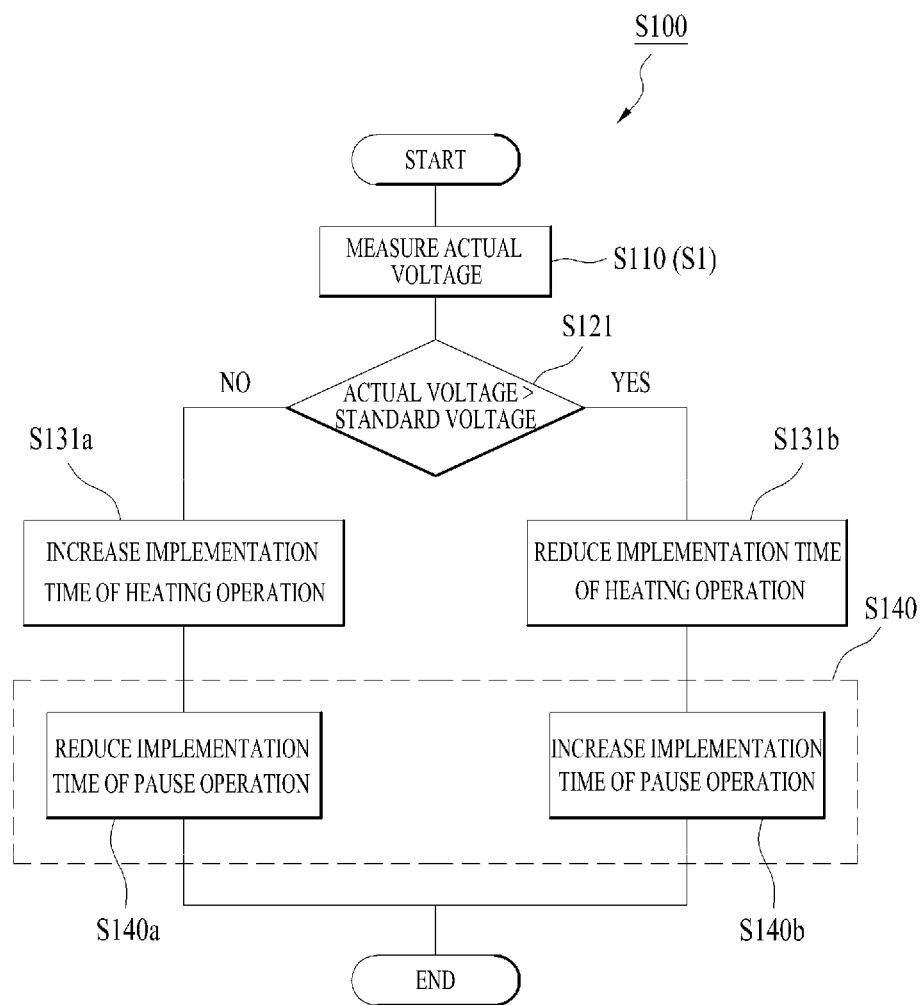


FIG. 22A

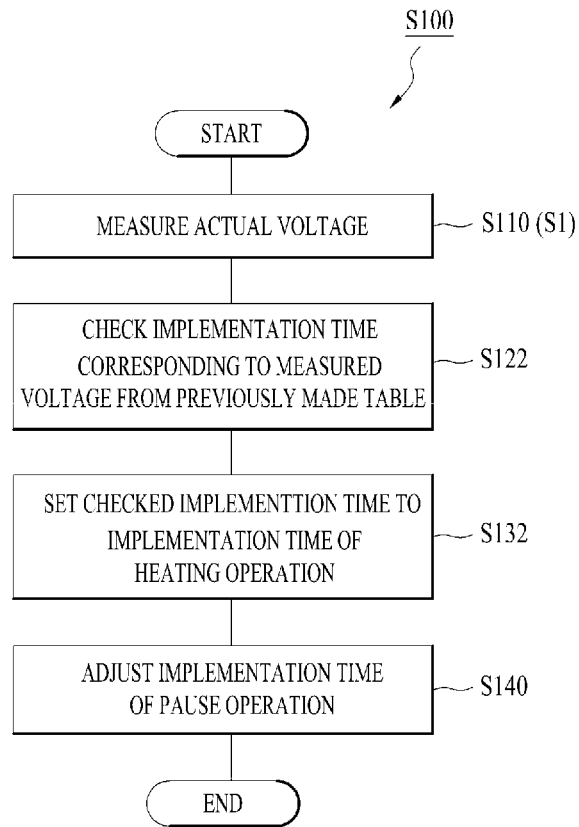


FIG. 22B

MEASURED VOLTAGE RANGE (V)		IMPLEMENTATION TIME OF FIRST HEATING OPERATION S5a (sec.)	IMPLEMENTATION TIME OF PAUSE OPERATION S8 (sec.)
MINIMUM	MAXIMUM		
~	194	27.0	12.0
195	204	24.0	48.0
205	214	19.0	108.0
215	224	16.0	144.0
225	234	13.0	180.0
235	244	11.0	204.0
245	254	9.0	228.0
255	264	7.0	252.0
265	274	5.0	276.0
275	~	4.0	288.0

STANDARD VOLTAGE RANGE →

FIG. 23

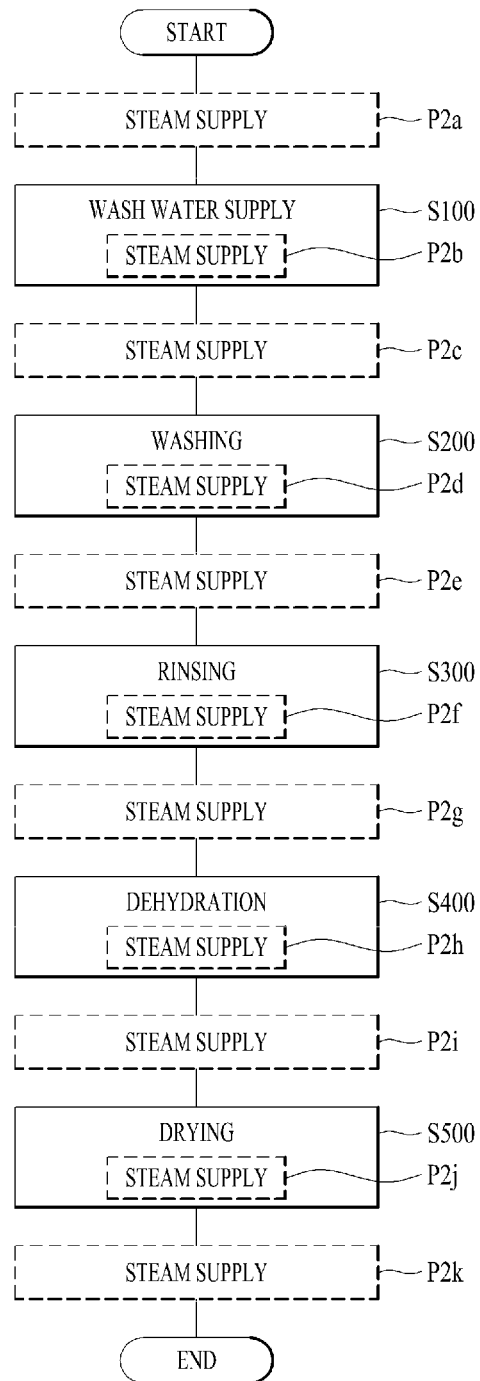


FIG. 24

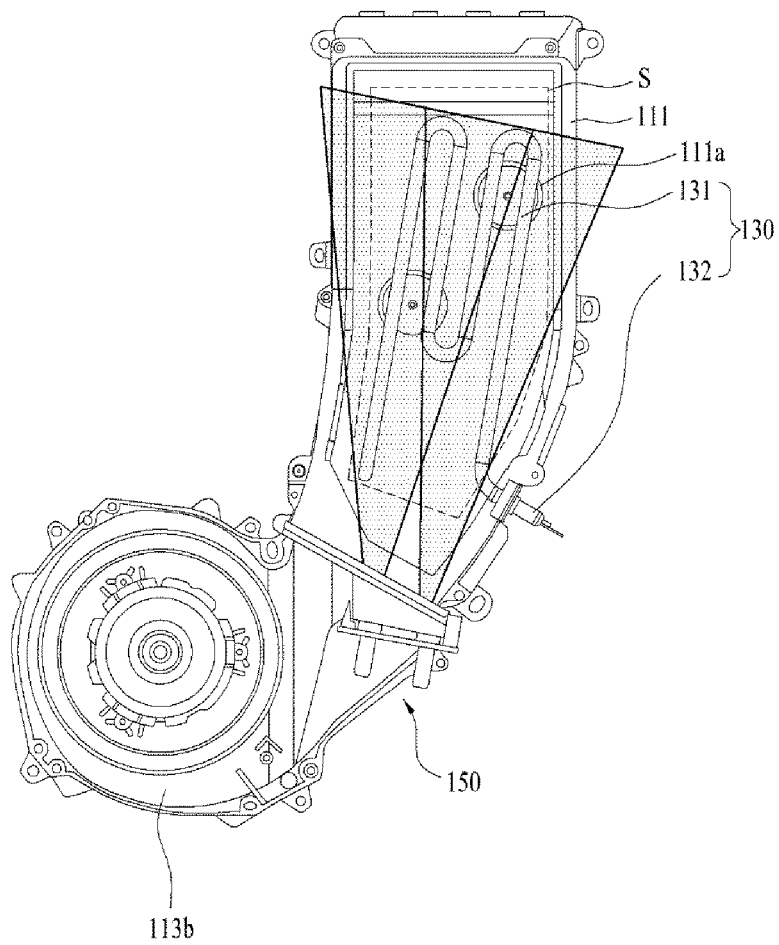


FIG. 25

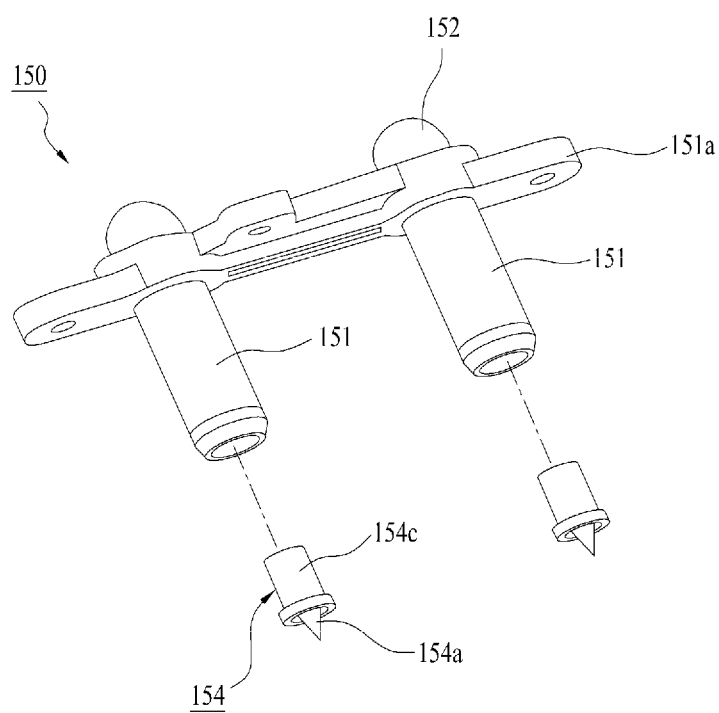


FIG. 26

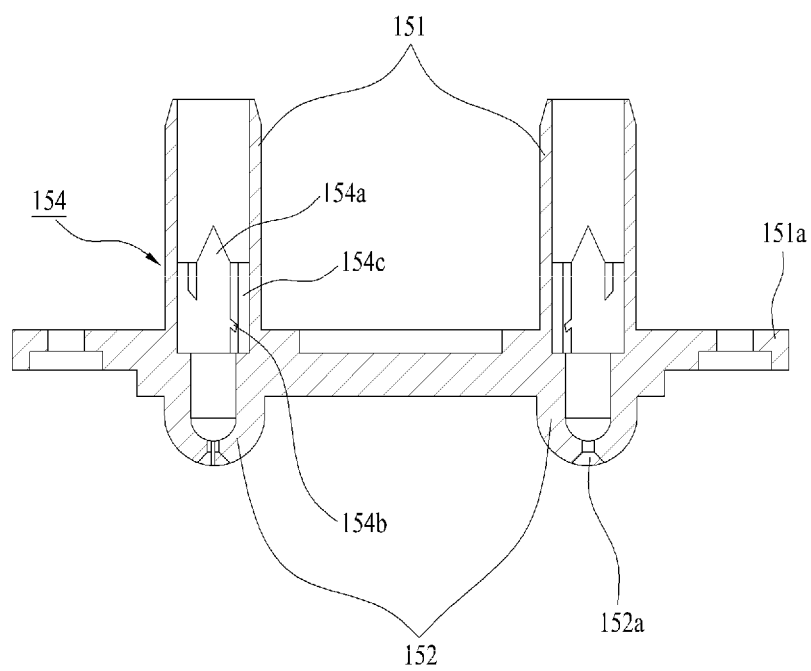
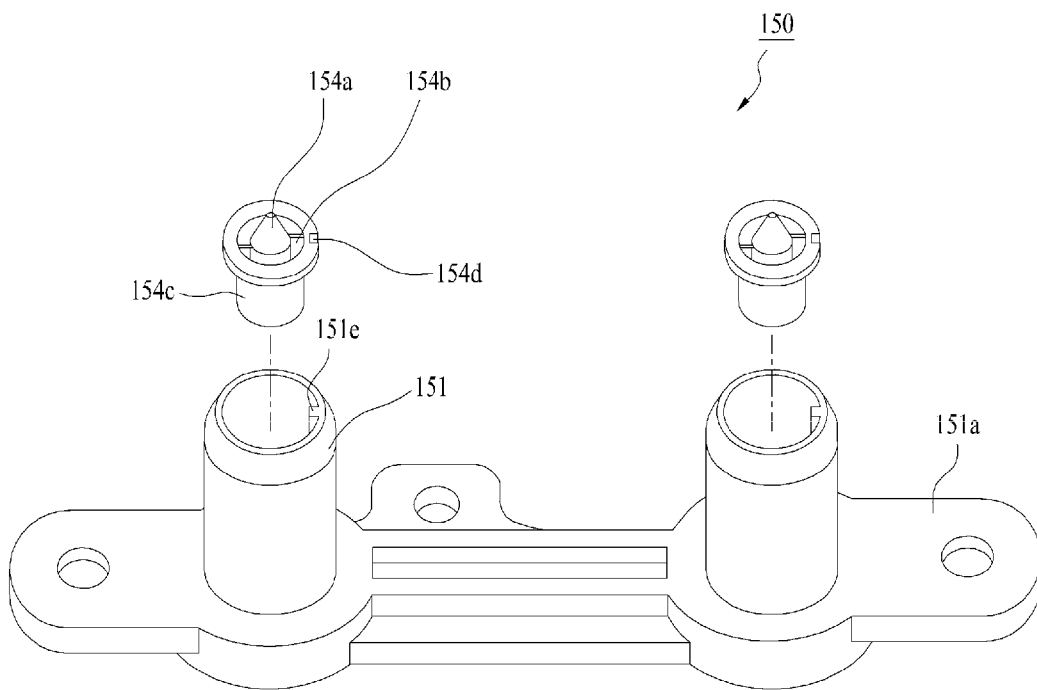


FIG. 27



CONTROL METHOD OF LAUNDRY MACHINE

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0058037, filed on May 31, 2012, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0011745, filed on Feb. 6, 2012, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0011744, filed on Feb. 6, 2012, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0011743, filed on Feb. 6, 2012, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0011746, filed on Feb. 6, 2012, Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0045237, filed on Apr. 30, 2012, and Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0058035, filed on May 31, 2012, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

The present disclosure relates to a control method of a laundry machine, and more particularly to a control method of a steam supply mechanism of a laundry machine, such as a washing machine.

2. Discussion of the Related Art

Laundry machines include dryers for drying laundry, refreshers or finishers for refreshing laundry and washing machines for washing laundry. Generally, a washing machine is an apparatus that washes laundry using detergent and mechanical friction. Based upon configuration, and more particularly, based on the orientation of a tub that accommodates laundry, washing machines may be classified into a top-loading washing machine or a front-loading washing machine. In the top-loading washing machine, the tub is erected within a housing of the washing machine and has an entrance formed in a top portion thereof. Accordingly, laundry is put into the tub through an opening that is formed in a top portion of the housing and communicates with the entrance of the tub. In the front-loading washing machine, the tub faces upward within a housing and an entrance of the tub faces a front surface of the washing machine. Accordingly, laundry is put into the tub through an opening that is formed in a front surface of the housing and communicates with the entrance of the tub. In both the top-loading washing machine and the front-loading washing machine, a door is installed to the housing to open or close the opening of the housing.

The above described types of washing machines may have various other functions, in addition to a basic wash function. For example, the washing machines may be designed to perform drying as well as washing, and may further include a mechanism to supply hot air required for drying. Additionally, the washing machines may have a so-called laundry freshening function. To achieve the laundry freshening function, the washing machines may include a mechanism to supply steam to laundry. Steam is a vapor phase of water generated by heating liquid water; steam may have a high temperature and ensures easy supply of moisture to laundry. Accordingly, the supplied steam may be used, for example, for wrinkle-free, deodorization, and static charge elimination. In addition to the laundry freshening function, steam may also be used for sterilization of laundry owing to a high temperature and moisture thereof. When supplied during washing, steam creates a high temperature and high humidity atmosphere within a drum or a tub that accommodates laundry. This atmosphere may provide a considerable improvement in washing performance.

The laundry machines may adopt various methods to supply steam. For example, the laundry machines may apply a drying mechanism to steam generation. In the related art,

there are laundry machines that do not require an additional device for steam generation, and thus can supply steam to laundry without an increase in production costs. However, since these laundry machines of the related art do not propose optimized control or utilization of a drying mechanism, they have a difficulty in efficiently generating a sufficient amount of steam as compared to an independent steam generator that is configured to generate only steam. For the same reason, furthermore, the laundry machines of the related art cannot efficiently achieve desired functions, i.e. laundry freshening and sterilization and creation of an atmosphere suitable for washing as enumerated above.

SUMMARY

Accordingly, the present disclosure is directed to a control method of a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, that substantially obviates one or more problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

One object is to provide a control method of a laundry machine capable of efficiently generating steam.

Another object is to provide a control method of a laundry machine capable of effectively performing desired functions via supply of steam.

Various advantages, objects, and features will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages may be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these objects and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, a control method of a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, comprises heating a predetermined space within a duct in communication with a tub and/or drum of the laundry machine to a higher temperature than a temperature of the other space within the duct, directly supplying water to the heated predetermined space to generate steam, supplying air flow towards the heated predetermined space so as to transport the generated steam to the laundry, i.e., into the tub and/or drum, and adjusting an implementation time of the heating based on an actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine.

The adjustment may comprise adjusting an actuation time of a heater installed in the duct. Also, the adjustment may comprise adjusting a partial implementation time of the heating that is performed without a supply of water and an air flow, or may comprise adjusting a duration for which only the heater installed in the duct is actuated.

More specifically, the adjustment comprises measuring the actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine, comparing the measured actual voltage with a standard voltage of the supplied power, and determining an actual implementation time of the heating based on the comparison result. In the adjustment, the measurement may be performed before the heating. Also, during the measurement, actuation of the laundry machine may stop. The adjustment may comprise reducing the implementation time of the heating if the actual voltage is greater than the standard voltage, and increasing the implementation time of the heating if the actual voltage is less than the standard voltage.

The adjustment may comprise measuring the actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine, checking an implementation time corresponding to the measured voltage

from a previously made data table, and setting the checked implementation time to the implementation time of the heating.

The control method may further comprise pausing actuation of the laundry machine for a predetermined time after the supply of air flow. Based on the adjusted implementation time of the heating, the adjustment may further comprise adjusting implementation time of the pause. The adjustment of the implementation time of the pause may comprise reducing the implementation time of the pause if the implementation time of the heating is increased, and increasing the implementation time of the pause if the implementation time of the heating is reduced.

According to another aspect, a control method of a laundry machine, the laundry machine comprising a duct in communication with a tub, a heater, a nozzle and a blower, which are each installed within the duct, and a controller, the method comprises activating, via the controller, the heater to produce heat, performing a steam generation by directly supplying water to the heater, supplying the generated steam into the tub, and initiating, via the controller, an adjustment to vary an implementation time of the heater activation based on an actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine.

The implementation time of the heater activation may be varied by adjusting an actuation time of the heater installed in the duct.

The heater activation may comprise performing a first heating to heat only the heater without actuation of the nozzle and the blower, and performing a second heating to heat the heater while actuating the blower installed in the duct, wherein the implementation time of the preparation operation varies by varying an implementation time of the first heating.

In this case, the second heating may be performed for a fixed time.

The adjustment may comprise measuring, with the controller, the actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine, comparing, with the controller, the measured actual voltage with a standard voltage of the supplied power, and determining, with the controller, an actual implementation time of the heater activation based on the comparison result.

The measurement by the controller may be performed before the heater activation.

Actuation of the heater, the nozzle, and the blower may stop during the measurement.

The adjustment may further comprise reducing the implementation time of the heater activation if the actual voltage is greater than the standard voltage, and increasing the implementation time of the heater activation if the actual voltage is less than the standard voltage.

The adjustment may further comprise measuring, with the controller, the actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine, checking, with the controller, an implementation time corresponding to the measured voltage from an existing data table, and setting, with the controller, the checked implementation time to the implementation time of the heater activation.

The control method may further comprise a pausing, via the controller, actuation of the laundry machine for a predetermined time after supplying the generated steam into the tub.

Implementation time of the pausing actuation may be increased if the actual voltage is greater than the standard voltage, and implementation time of the pausing actuation may be reduced if the actual voltage is less than the standard voltage.

The increased time (or the reduced time) of the pausing actuation may correspond to the reduced time (or the increased time) of the heater activation.

The adjustment operation may comprise varying, with the controller, the implementation time of the pausing actuation and the implementation time of the heater activation based on the actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine.

The sum of the variable implementation time of the pausing actuation and the variable implementation time of the heater activation may have a constant value.

A set of the heater activation, the steam generation, and the supplying of steam into the tub may be repeated a plurality of times.

The above described control method of the laundry machine may be applied to a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, that will be described hereinafter.

According to another aspect, a laundry machine comprises a tub to store wash water, a drum to accommodate laundry, the drum being rotatably provided in the tub, a duct in communication with the tub, a heater installed in the duct, a nozzle installed in the duct, the nozzle supplying water to the heater to generate steam, and a blower installed in the duct, the blower blowing air towards the heater.

According to another aspect, a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, comprises a tub to store wash water, a drum to accommodate laundry, the drum being rotatably provided in the tub, a duct in communication with the tub, a heater installed in the duct and configured to heat only a predetermined space within the duct, a nozzle installed in the duct, the nozzle directly supplying water to the heated predetermined space to generate steam, a blower installed in the duct, the blower to blow air towards the predetermined space to supply the generated steam into the tub, and a recess formed in the duct to accommodate a predetermined amount of water such that the water in the recess is heated for steam generation.

According to another aspect, a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, comprises a tub to store wash water, a drum to accommodate laundry, the drum being rotatably provided in the tub, a duct in communication with the tub, a heater installed in the duct and configured to heat only a predetermined space within the duct, a nozzle installed in the duct and directly supplying water to the heated predetermined space to generate steam, the nozzle having a separate water swirling device fitted therein, and a blower installed in the duct, the blower blowing air toward the predetermined space so as to supply the generated steam into the tub.

The nozzle may comprise a head having a water ejection opening and a body integrally formed with the head, the body being configured to guide water to the head. The swirling device may be fitted into the body.

The swirling device may comprise a conical core extending along the center axis of the swirling device, and a flow-path spirally extending around the core.

The nozzle may further comprise a positioning structure to determine a position of the swirling device. More specifically, the positioning structure may comprise a recess formed in any one of the nozzle and the swirling device, and a rib formed at the other one of the nozzle and the swirling device, the rib being inserted into the recess.

According to another aspect, a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, comprises a tub to store wash water, a drum to accommodate laundry, the drum being rotatably provided in the tub, a duct in communication with the tub, a heater installed in the duct and adapted to be heated upon receiving power, at least one nozzle installed in the duct, the nozzle directly ejecting water to the heated heater by

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ejection pressure thereof, and a blower installed in the duct, the blower generating air flow within the duct, the air flow supplying steam into the tub, wherein the nozzle ejects water in approximately the same direction as the direction of air flow.

In this case, the nozzle may be provided between the heater and the blower.

Representing an installation position of the nozzle in consideration of an extending direction of the duct, the heater may be located at one longitudinal side of the duct, and the blower may be located at the other longitudinal side of the duct, and the nozzle may be located between the heater and the blower.

When the nozzle is provided between the heater and the blower, the nozzle may be spaced apart from the heater by a predetermined distance close to the blower. That is, the nozzle may be located between the heater and the blower, and may be located closer to the blower than the heater.

In other words, the nozzle may be installed close to a discharge portion through which air having passed through the blower is discharged.

The nozzle may be installed in a blower housing surrounding the blower.

Here, the blower housing may comprise an upper housing and a lower housing, and the nozzle may be installed in the upper housing.

To install the nozzle, the upper housing may have an aperture into which the nozzle is inserted.

The nozzle may comprise a body and a head, and the head may be inserted into the aperture and be located within the duct. In addition, a portion of the body close to the head may be inserted into the aperture and be located within the duct. In this case, the longitudinal direction of the body may coincide with the ejection direction of the nozzle.

The at least one nozzle may comprise a plurality of nozzles. Each of the plurality of nozzles may comprise a body and a head, and the plurality of nozzles may be connected to one another via a flange.

The flange may have a fastening hole facilitating connection to the duct. Accordingly, the flange may be fixed to the duct as a fastening member (for example, a screw or a bolt) is coupled into the fastening hole. As such, the plurality of nozzles coupled to the flange may be fixed.

The nozzle may directly eject mist to the heater. Although the nozzle may supply a water jet to the heater, mist may be ejected to the heater for more efficient and rapid steam generation. Also, the nozzle may enable steam generation without water loss by directly supplying water to the heater.

The nozzle may comprise a spirally extending flow-path therein.

The laundry machine may further comprise a recess formed in the duct to accommodate a predetermined amount of water such that the water in the recess is heated for steam generation.

The recess may be located below the heater. In this case, the recess may be located immediately below the heater.

At least a portion of the heater may have a bent portion that is bent downward toward the recess. In this case, the bent portion may be located in the recess. Accordingly, when water is collected in the recess, the bent portion may contact the water in the recess.

Differently from the method in which the heater directly contacts the water collected in the recess using the bent portion thereof, the water collected in the recess may be indirectly heated.

To realize the indirect heating, the laundry machine may further comprise a thermal conductive member coupled to the

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heater to transfer heat of the heater. In this case, at least a portion of the thermal conductive member may be located in the recess.

The thermal conductive member may comprise a heat sink mounted to the heater, at least a portion of the heat sink being located in the recess.

The recess may be located below a free end of the heater. This arrangement of the recess may be applied to both direct heating and indirect heating.

According to another aspect, a laundry machine, in particular a washing machine, comprises a tub to store wash water, a drum to accommodate laundry, the drum being rotatably provided in the tub, a duct configured to communicate with the tub, a heater installed in the duct and adapted to be heated upon receiving power, a nozzle installed in the duct, the nozzle directly ejecting water to the heated heater by ejection pressure thereof, and a blower installed in the duct, the blower generating air flow within the duct, the air flow supplying the generated steam to the tub, wherein the nozzle is located between the heater and the blower and ejects water in approximately the same direction as the direction of air flow.

Explaining the arrangement of the above described configuration along the direction of the air flow within the duct, the blower, the nozzle, and the heater may be arranged in sequence. That is, if air flow occurs by rotation of the blower, the air discharged from the blower may pass the installation position of the nozzle and may reach the heater. In this case, the air having passed through the heater may be supplied into the tub. In particular, the nozzle may be installed to an upper portion of the blower housing surrounding the blower, more specifically, to an upper housing of the blower housing.

The above described respective features of the laundry machine may be individually applied to the laundry machine, or combinations of at least two features may be applied to the laundry machine, e.g., a drying and/or washing machine.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the disclosure and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a washing machine according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view illustrating the washing machine of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a duct included in the washing machine according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating a blower housing of the duct illustrated in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a plan view illustrating the duct of the washing machine;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating a nozzle installed in the duct of the washing machine;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view illustrating the nozzle of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a partial sectional view illustrating the nozzle of FIG. 6;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating an alternative embodiment of the duct;

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FIG. 10 is a side view illustrating the duct of FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view illustrating a heater installed to the duct of FIG. 9;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view illustrating an alternative embodiment of the duct;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating a heater installed in the duct of FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view illustrating an alternative embodiment of the duct;

FIG. 15 is a plan view illustrating the duct of FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 is a flowchart illustrating a control method of a washing machine according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a table illustrating the control method of FIG. 16;

FIGS. 18A to 18C are time charts illustrating the control method of FIG. 16;

FIG. 19 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary operation of judging the amount of supplied water;

FIG. 20 is a flowchart illustrating exemplary operations to be performed when a sufficient amount of water is not supplied;

FIG. 21 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary operation of adjusting an implementation time of a heating operation based on an actual voltage;

FIG. 22A is a flowchart illustrating an alternative embodiment of the adjusting operation of FIG. 21;

FIG. 22B is a table illustrating an implementation time of the heating operation based on an actual voltage range that is applied to the adjusting operation of FIG. 21;

FIG. 23 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary control method of a washing machine including a steam supply process of FIG. 16;

FIG. 24 is a plan view illustrating a duct to which a plurality of nozzles is applied;

FIG. 25 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a nozzle assembly including a plurality of nozzles;

FIG. 26 is a sectional view illustrating the nozzle assembly of FIG. 25; and

FIG. 27 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the nozzle assembly of FIG. 25.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention are provided to realize the above described objects and will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Although the present disclosure is described with reference to a front-loading washing machine as illustrated in the drawings, the present disclosure may be applied to a top-loading washing machine without substantial modifications.

In the following description, the term 'actuation' refers to applying power to a relevant component to realize a function of the relevant component. For example, 'actuation' of a heater refers to applying power to the heater to realize heating. In addition, an 'actuation section' of the heater refers to a section in which power is applied to the heater. When interrupting power applied to the heater, this refers to shutdown of 'actuation' of the heater. This is equally applied to a blower and a nozzle.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a washing machine according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a sectional view illustrating the washing machine of FIG. 1.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the washing machine may include a housing 10 that defines an external appearance of the washing machine and accommodates elements required for actuation. Housing 10 may be shaped to surround the entire wash-

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ing machine. However, to ensure easy disassembly for the purpose of repair, as illustrated in FIG. 1, housing 10 is shaped to surround only a portion of the washing machine. Instead, a front cover 12 is mounted to a front end of housing 10 so as to define a front surface of the washing machine. A control panel 13 is mounted above front cover 12 for manual operation of the washing machine. A detergent box 15 is mounted in an upper region of the washing machine. Detergent box 15 may take the form of a drawer that accommodates detergent and other additives for washing of laundry and is configured to be pushed into and pulled from the washing machine. Additionally, a top plate 14 is provided at housing 10 to define an upper surface of the washing machine. In combination with housing 10, front cover 12, top plate 14, and control panel 13 define the external appearance of the washing machine, and may be considered as constituent parts of housing 10. Housing 10, more specifically, front cover 12 has a front opening 11 perforated therein. Opening 11 is opened and closed by a door 20 that is also installed to housing 10. Although door 20 generally has a circular shape, as illustrated in FIG. 1, door 20 may be fabricated to have a substantially square shape. Square door 20 provides a user with a better view of opening 11 and an entrance of a drum (not shown), which is advantageous in terms of improving the external appearance of the washing machine. As illustrated in FIG. 2, door 20 is provided with a door glass 21. The user can view the interior of the washing machine through door glass 21 to check the state of laundry.

Referring to FIG. 2, a tub 30 and a drum 40 are installed within housing 10. Tub 30 is installed to store wash water within housing 10. Drum 40 is rotatably installed within tub 30. Tub 30 may be connected to an external water source to directly receive water required for washing. Additionally, tub 30 may be connected to detergent box 15 via a connection member such as a tube or a hose, and may receive detergent and additives from detergent box 15. Tub 30 and drum 40 are oriented such that entrances thereof face the front side of housing 10. The entrances of tub 30 and drum 40 communicate with the above mentioned opening 11 of housing 10. As such, once door 20 is opened, the user can put laundry into drum 40 through opening 11 and the entrances of tub 30 and drum 40. To prevent leakage of laundry and wash water, a gasket 22 is provided between opening 11 and tub 30. Tub 30 may be formed of plastic, in order to achieve a reduction in the material costs and the weight of tub 30. On the other hand, drum 40 may be formed of a metal to achieve sufficient strength and rigidity in consideration of the fact that drum 40 must accommodate heavy wet laundry and shock due to laundry is repeatedly applied to drum 40 during washing. Drum 40 has a plurality of through-holes 40a to allow wash water of tub 30 to be introduced into drum 40. A power device is installed around tub 30 and is connected to drum 40. Drum 40 is rotated by the power device. In general, the washing machine, as illustrated in FIG. 2, includes tub 30 and drum 40, which are oriented to have a center shaft that is substantially horizontal to an installation floor. However, the washing machine may include tub 30 and drum 40, which are obliquely oriented upward. That is, the entrances of tub 30 and drum 40 (i.e. front portions) are located higher than rear portions of tub 30 and drum 40. In such an embodiment, the entrances of tub 30 and drum 40 as well as opening 11 and door 20 associated with the entrances are located higher than the entrances, opening 11, and door 20 illustrated in FIG. 2. Accordingly, the user can put or pull laundry into or from the washing machine without bending his/her waist.

To further improve washing performance of the washing machine, hot or warm wash water is required based on the

kind and state of laundry. To this end, the washing machine of the present disclosure may include a heater assembly including a heater **80** and a sump **33** to generate hot or warm wash water. The heater assembly, as illustrated in FIG. 2, is provided in tub **30**, and serves to heat wash water stored in tub **30** to a desired temperature. Heater **80** is configured to heat wash water, and sump **33** is configured to accommodate heater **80** and wash water.

Referring to FIG. 2, the heater assembly may include heater **80** configured to heat wash water. The heater assembly may further include sump **33** configured to accommodate heater **80**. Heater **80**, as illustrated, may be inserted into tub **30**, and more specifically, into sump **33** through an aperture **33a** that is formed in sump **33** and has a predetermined size. Sump **33** may take the form of a cavity or a recess that is integrally formed in the bottom of tub **30**. Accordingly, sump **33** has an open top and internally defines a predetermined size of space to accommodate some of wash water supplied into tub **30**. Sump **33**, as described above, is formed in the bottom of tub **30** which is advantageous to discharge the stored wash water. Therefore, a drain hole **33b** is formed in the bottom of sump **33** and is connected to a drain pump **90** through a drain pipe **91**. As such, the wash water within tub **30** may be discharged outward from the washing machine through drain hole **33b**, drain pipe **91**, and drain pump **90**. Alternatively, drain hole **33b** may be formed in another location of tub **30**, instead of the bottom of sump **33**. Through provision of sump **33** and heater **80**, the washing machine may function to heat wash water so as to utilize the resulting hot or warm wash water for the washing of laundry.

Meanwhile, the washing machine may be configured to dry washed laundry for user convenience. To this end, the washing machine may include a drying mechanism to generate and supply hot air. As the drying mechanism, the washing machine may include a duct **100** configured to communicate with tub **30**. Duct **100** is connected at both ends thereof to tub **30**, such that interior air of tub **30** as well as interior air of drum **40** may circulate through duct **100**. Duct **100** may have a single assembly configuration, or may be divided into a drying duct **110** and a condensing duct **120**. Drying duct **110** is basically configured to generate hot air for drying of laundry, and condensing duct **120** is configured to condense moisture contained in the circulating air having passed through the laundry.

First, drying duct **110** may be installed within housing **10** so as to be connected to condensing duct **120** and tub **30**. A heater **130** and a blower **140** may be mounted in drying duct **110**. Condensing duct **120** may also be disposed within housing **10** and may be connected to drying duct **110** and tub **30**. Condensing duct **120** may include a water supply device **160** to supply water so as to enable condensation and removal of moisture from the air. Drying duct **110** and condensing duct **120**, i.e. duct **100**, as described above, may be basically disposed within housing **10**, but may partially be exposed to the outside of housing **10** as necessary.

Drying duct **110** may serve to heat air around heater **130** using heater **130**, and may also serve to blow the heated air toward tub **30** and drum **40** disposed within tub **30** using blower **140**. Heater **130** is installed so as to be exposed to the air within duct **100** (more specifically, within drying duct **110**). As such, hot and dry air may be supplied from drying duct **110** into drum **40** by way of tub **30**, in order to dry laundry. Also, since blower **140** and heater **130** are actuated together, new unheated air may be supplied to heater **130** by blower **140**, and thereafter may be heated while passing through heater **130** so as to be supplied into tub **30** and drum **40**. That is, supply of the hot and dry air may be continuously

performed by simultaneous actuation of heater **130** and blower **140**. Meanwhile, the supplied hot air may be used to dry the laundry, and thereafter may be discharged from drum **40** into condensing duct **120** through tub **30**. In condensing duct **120**, moisture is removed from the discharged air using water supply device **160**, whereby dry air is generated. The resulting dry air may be supplied to drying duct **110** so as to be reheated. This supply may be realized by a pressure difference between drying duct **110** and condensing duct **120** that is caused by actuation of blower **140**. That is, the discharged air may be changed into hot and dry air while passing through drying duct **110** and condensing duct **120**. As such, the air within the washing machine is continuously circulated through tub **30**, drum **40**, and condensing and drying ducts **120** and **110**, thereby being used to dry the laundry. In consideration of the circulation flow of the air as described above, an end of duct **100** that supplies the hot and dry air, i.e. an end or an opening of drying duct **110** that communicates with tub **30** and drum **40** may serve as a discharge portion or a discharge hole **110a** of duct **100**. The end of duct **100**, to which wet air is directed, i.e. an end or an opening of condensing duct **120** that communicates with tub **30** and drum **40** may serve as a suction portion or a suction hole **120a** of duct **100**.

Drying duct **110**, and more specifically, discharge portion **110a**, as illustrated in FIG. 2, may be connected to gasket **22** so as to communicate with tub **30** and drum **40**. On the other hand, as represented by a dotted line in FIG. 2, drying duct **110**, and more specifically, discharge portion **110a** may be connected to an upper front region of tub **30**. In this case, tub **30** may be provided with a suction port **31** that communicates with drying duct **110**, and drum **40** may be provided with a suction port **41** that communicates with drying duct **100**. Also, condensing duct **120**, i.e. suction portion **120a** may be connected to the rear portion of tub **30**. To communicate with condensing duct **120**, tub **30** may be provided at a lower rear region thereof with a discharge port **32**. Owing to connection positions between drying and condensing ducts **110** and **120** and tub **30**, the hot and dry air may flow within drum **40** from the front portion to the rear portion of drum **40** as represented by the arrows in FIG. 2. More specifically, the hot and dry air may flow from the upper front region of drum **40** to the lower rear region of drum **40**. That is, the hot and dry air may flow in a diagonal direction within drum **40**. As a result, drying and condensing ducts **110** and **120** may be configured to allow the dry and hot air to completely pass across the space within drum **40** owing to appropriate mounting positions thereof. As such, the hot and dry air may be uniformly diffused within the entire space within drum **40**, which may result in a considerable improvement in drying efficiency and performance.

Duct **100** is configured to accommodate various elements. To ensure easy installation of the elements, duct **100**, i.e. drying and condensing ducts **110** and **120** may be composed of separable parts. In particular, most elements, for example, heater **130** and blower **140** are linked to drying duct **110**, and therefore drying duct **110** may be composed of separable parts. Such a separable configuration of drying duct **110** provides easy removal of interior elements from drying duct **110** for the purpose of repair. More specifically, drying duct **110** may include a lower part **111**. Lower part **111** substantially has a space therein, such that the elements may be accommodated in the space. Drying duct **110** may further include a cover **112** configured to cover lower part **111**. Lower part **111** and cover **112** may be fastened to each other using a fastening member. Duct **100** may include a blower housing **113** configured to stably accommodate blower **140** that is rotated at high speeds. Blower housing **113** may also be composed of separable parts for easy installation and repair of

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blower **140**. Blower housing **113** may include a lower housing **113a** configured to accommodate blower **140** and an upper housing **113b** configured to cover lower housing **113a**. Except for upper housing **113b** to be separated, lower housing **113a** may be integrally formed with lower part **111** of drying duct **110** to reduce the number of elements of duct **100**. FIGS. **3** to **5** illustrate lower part **111** and lower housing **113a**, which are integrated with each other. In this case, it can be said that drying duct **110** is integrated with blower housing **113**, and thus drying duct **110** accommodates blower **140**. On the other hand, lower housing **113a** may be integrally formed with condensing duct **120**. Drying duct **110** is used to generate and transport high temperature air, and requires high heat resistance and thermal conductivity. Also, housing **113a** must stably support blower **140** that is rotated at high speeds, and therefore must have high strength and rigidity. Accordingly, lower housing **113a** and lower part **111**, which are integrated with each other, may be formed of a metal. On the other hand, owing to lower housing **113a** and lower part **111** which are formed of a metal to satisfy particular requirements, cover **112** and upper housing **113b** may be formed of plastic to reduce the weight of drying duct **110**.

Moreover, the washing machine according to the present disclosure may be configured to supply steam to laundry, in order to provide the user with a wider array of functions. As discussed above in relation to the related art, supply of steam has the effects of wrinkle-free, deodorization, and static charge elimination, thus allowing laundry to be freshened. Also, steam may serve to sterilize laundry and to create an ideal atmosphere for washing. These functions may be performed during a basic wash course of the washing machine, whereas the washing machine may have a separate process or course optimized to perform the functions. The washing machine may include an independent steam generator that is designed to generate only steam, to realize the aforementioned functions via supply of steam. However, the washing machine may utilize a mechanism provided for other functions as a mechanism to generate and supply steam. For example, as described above, the drying mechanism includes heater **130** as a heat source, and duct **100** and blower **140** as transportation means of air to tub **30** and drum **40**, and thus may also be utilized to supply steam as well as hot air. Nevertheless, to realize supply of steam, it is necessary to slightly modify a conventional drying mechanism. The drying mechanism modified for supply of steam will be described herein-after with reference to FIGS. **3** to **15**. Of these drawings, FIGS. **3**, **5**, **9**, **12**, and **14** illustrate duct **100** from which cover **112** is removed to more clearly show the interior configuration of duct **100**.

First, for supply of steam, it is necessary to create a high temperature environment suitable for steam generation. Accordingly, heater **130** may be configured to heat air within duct **100**. As known, air has low thermal conductivity. Therefore, if the washing machine does not provide a means to forcibly transfer heat emitted from heater **130** to other regions of duct **100**, for example, does not provide air flow by blower **140**, heater **130** may function to heat only a space occupied by heater **130** and the surrounding space. Accordingly, heater **130** may heat a local space within duct **100** to a high temperature for supply of steam. That is, heater **130** may heat a partial space within duct **100**, i.e. a predetermined space **S** to a higher temperature than that of the remaining space of duct **100**. More specifically, to achieve such heating to a higher temperature, heater **130** may be adapted to heat only predetermined space **S** in a direct heating manner. In this case, predetermined space **S** may be referred to as heater **130**. That is, heater **130** and predetermined space **S** may occupy the same

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space. Alternatively, predetermined space **S** may include a space occupied by heater **130** and the surrounding space within the duct **100** close to heater **130**. That is, predetermined space **S** is a concept including heater **130**. To achieve local and direct heating to a higher temperature, heater **130** may rapidly create an environment suitable for steam generation.

Heater **130** is installed in duct **100** (more particularly, in drying duct **110**) and is heated upon receiving electric power. Heater **130**, as illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **5**, may basically include a body **131**. Body **131** may substantially be located in duct **100** and serve to generate heat for heating of air. To this end, body **131** may adopt various heating mechanisms, but may generally take the form of a hot wire. More specifically, body **131** may be a sheath heater having a waterproof configuration to prevent breakdown of heater **130** due to moisture that may accumulate in duct **100**. Preferably, body **131** may be bent plural times in the same plane to maximize generation of heat in a narrow space. Heater **130** may include a terminal **132** electrically connected to body **131** to apply electric power to body **131**. Terminal **132** may be located at a distal end of body **131**. Terminal **132** may be located at the outside of duct **100** for connection with an external power source. A sealing member may be interposed between body **131** and terminal **132** to hermetically seal duct **100** so as to prevent leakage of air and steam from duct **100**.

Heater **130** may be fixed to the bottom of duct **100** (more specifically, to lower part **111** of drying duct **110**) using a bracket **111b**. In connection with bracket **111b**, a boss **111a** may also be provided at the bottom of duct **100**. Boss **111a** may protrude from the bottom of duct **100** by a predetermined length. A pair of bosses **111a** may be provided at both sides of the bottom of duct **100** respectively. Bracket **111b** may be fastened to boss **111a** to fix heater **130**. Moreover, bracket **111b** may be configured to support body **131** of heater **130**. Bracket **111b**, as illustrated, may extend across body **131** to support body **131** and may be configured to surround body **131**. Additionally, bracket **111b** may have a bent portion that is bent to match the contour of body **131**. The bent portion ensures that body **131** is firmly supported without a risk of unintentional movement. Bracket **111b** has a through-hole, through which a fastening member penetrates to fasten bracket **111b** to boss **111a**. As such, when using both bracket **111b** and boss **111a**, heater **130** may be more stably fixed and supported within duct **100**. Also, boss **111a** serves to allow heater **130** to be spaced apart from the bottom of duct **100** by a predetermined distance, which ensures that heater **130** may contact a greater amount of air while achieving smooth air flow. Bracket **111b** may be formed of a metal capable of withstanding heat of body **131**.

A predetermined amount of water is required to generate steam in heater **130**. Thus, a nozzle **150** may be added to duct **100** to eject water to heater **130**.

In general, steam refers to vapor phase water generated by heating liquid water. That is, liquid water is changed into vapor phase water via phase change when water is heated above a critical temperature. On the other hand, mist refers to small particles of liquid water. That is, mist is generated by simply separating liquid water into small particles, and does not entail phase change or heating. Thus, steam and mist are clearly distinguishable from each other at least in terms of phase and temperature thereof, and have something in common only in terms of supplying moisture to an object. The mist consists of small particles of water and has a greater surface area than liquid water. Thus, mist can easily absorb heat and be changed into high temperature steam via phase change. For this reason, the washing machine may utilize, as

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a water supply means, nozzle 150 that can divide liquid water into small particles of water, instead of an outlet that directly supplies liquid water. Nevertheless, the washing machine may adopt a conventional outlet that supplies a small amount of water to heater 130. On the other hand, nozzle 150 may supply water, i.e. a water jet instead of mist by adjusting the pressure of water supplied to nozzle 150. In any cases, heater 130 creates an environment for steam generation, and thus may generate steam.

To generate steam, water may be supplied to heater 130 in an indirect manner. For example, nozzle 150 may supply water to a space within duct 100 rather than heater 130. The water may be transported to heater 130 via air flow provided by blower 140 for steam generation. However, since water may be adhered to an inner surface of duct 100 during transport, the supplied water does not completely reach heater 130. Also, since heater 130, as described above, has optimized conditions for steam generation by local and direct heating thereof, heater 130 may sufficiently change the supplied water into steam.

In consideration of the above mentioned reasons, for efficient steam generation, nozzle 150 may supply water to heater 130 in a direct manner. Here, nozzle 150 may supply water to heater 130 using self-ejection pressure thereof. Here, the self-ejection pressure is the pressure of water supplied to nozzle 150. The pressure of water supplied to nozzle 150 may allow water ejected from nozzle 150 to reach heater 130. That is, the water ejected from nozzle 150 is ejected to heater 130 by the ejection pressure of nozzle 150 without assistance of a separate intermediate medium. For the same reason, nozzle 150 may supply water only to heater 130. Moreover, nozzle 150 may eject mist to heater 130. As previously defined above, if nozzle 150 directly ejects mist to heater 130, effective steam generation even using ideal use of power may be achieved in consideration of an ideal environment created in heater 130. Also, if the direct ejection of mist is performed only in heater 130, this may ensure more effective steam generation.

Nozzle 150 may be oriented towards heater 130. That is, a discharge hole of nozzle 150 may be oriented towards heater 130. In this case, nozzle 150 may be arranged immediately above heater 130 or may be arranged immediately below heater 130, in order to directly supply water to heater 130. However, the water supplied from nozzle 150 (more specifically, mist), as illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 5, is diffused within a predetermined angular range according to supply pressure of water, thereby traveling a predetermined distance. On the other hand, the height of duct 100 is considerably limited to achieve a compact size of the washing machine. That is, the height of heater 130 is likewise limited. Accordingly, if nozzle 150 is arranged immediately above or immediately below heater 130, this arrangement may prevent the water ejected from nozzle 150 from being uniformly diffused throughout heater 130 in consideration of the diffusion angle and traveling distance of water. This may prevent efficient steam generation. For the same reason, the inefficient steam generation may likewise occur even when a pair of nozzles 150 is arranged at both sides of heater 130.

Alternatively, nozzle 150 may be located at both ends of heater 130, i.e. at any one of regions A and B. As described above, once blower 140 is actuated, the interior air of duct 100 is discharged from blower 140 and passes through heater 130. In consideration of the flow direction of air, region A may correspond to a region at the front of heater 130 or to a suction region, and region B may correspond to a region at the rear of heater 130 or to a discharge region. Also, region A and region B may correspond to an entrance and an exit of heater 130

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respectively. Accordingly, nozzle 150 may be located in the region at the front of heater 130 or in the suction region (i.e., in region A) on the basis of the flow direction of air within duct 100. On the other hand, nozzle 150 may be located in the region at the rear of heater 130 or in the discharge region (i.e., in region B) on the basis of the flow direction of air within duct 100. Even when nozzle 150 is located in region A or region B as described above, it may be difficult for the water supplied from nozzle 150 to completely reach predetermined region S, and some of the water may remain at the outside of predetermined region S. However, when nozzle 150 is located in the region at the rear of heater 130 or in discharge region B, the water that does not reach heater 130 remains near the region at the rear of heater 130 or near discharge region B. Accordingly, if blower 140 is actuated, the water may be supplied into tub 30 rather than being changed into steam. On the other hand, when nozzle 150 is located in the region at the front of heater 130 or in suction region A, the water that does not reach heater 130 may enter heater 130 via air flow provided by blower 140. Accordingly, positioning nozzle 150 in region A may ensure efficient change of all supplied water into steam. As such, to achieve efficient steam generation, nozzle 150 may be located in region A, i.e. in the region at the front of heater 130 or in the suction region on the basis of the flow direction of air. Also, nozzle 150 located in region A is adapted to supply water in approximately the same direction as the flow direction of air within duct 100, whereas nozzle 150 located in region B is adapted to supply water in an opposite direction to the flow direction of air. Accordingly, for the same reason as discussed above, in terms of the flow direction of air, nozzle 150 may supply water to heater 130 (i.e., to predetermined region S including heater 130) in approximately the same direction as the flow direction of air within duct 100. Meanwhile, despite the above discussed reasons, nozzle 150 may be installed at any one region or two or more regions of regions A and B, regions at both sides of heater 130, and regions immediately above and below heater 130 as necessary.

As discussed above, for efficient water supply and steam generation, nozzle 150 may be configured to directly supply water to heater 130 and may be oriented towards heater 130. For the same reason, nozzle 150 may supply water in approximately the same direction as the flow direction of air within duct 100. To satisfy the above described requirements, as previously determined, it is optimal that nozzle 150 be located in region A, i.e. in the region at the front of heater 130 or in the suction region on the basis of the flow direction of air.

In the description above, nozzle 150 has been described as being located in 'approximately' the same direction as the flow direction of air. Here, the term 'approximately' means that an ejection direction of nozzle 150 corresponds to a longitudinal direction of rectangular duct 100. As illustrated in FIG. 3, duct 100 may have a streamlined rectangular shape. The water ejected from nozzle 150 is ejected in a straight line by ejection pressure, and the air flow within streamlined duct 100 is not necessarily a straight line. Thus, the water ejected from nozzle 150 may not 'completely' coincide with the flow direction of air within duct 100. Therefore, the term 'approximately' means that the flow direction of air within duct 100 and the ejection direction of water from nozzle 150 are not contrary to each other, and more preferably means that an angle between the ejection direction of water from nozzle 150 and the flow direction of air is less than 90 degrees. Most preferably, the angle between the ejection direction of water from nozzle 150 and the flow direction of air within duct 100 is less than 45 degrees.

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Region A corresponds to a region between heater **130** and blower **140** in terms of a configuration of duct **100**. Thus, nozzle **150** may be located between heater **130** and blower **140** in terms of a configuration of duct **100**. In other words, nozzle **150** may be located between heater **130** and an air flow generation source. That is, heater **130** and blower **140** are located respectively at one side and the other side of duct **100** so as to be opposite to each other on the basis of a longitudinal direction of duct **100**. In this case, nozzle **150** is located between heater **130** provided at one side of duct **100** and blower **140** provided at the other side of duct **100**. Moreover, nozzle **150** may be located between the region at the front of heater **130** and the discharge region of blower **140** (herein, the terms ‘front’ and ‘rear’ in relation to heater **130** are explained on the basis of the flow direction of air within duct **100**, and assuming that the air passes a first point and a second point within duct **100**, the first point where the air first reaches is defined as the region at the front and the second point where the air reaches later is defined as the region at the rear). Also, as mentioned above, the water ejected from nozzle **150** is diffused by a predetermined angle. If nozzle **150** is arranged close to heater **130**, more specifically, close to the suction region of heater **130**, in consideration of the diffusion angle, a great part of the ejected water will be directly supplied to the inner wall surface of duct **100** rather than heater **130**. Since heater **130** has the highest temperature in predetermined region S, it is advantageous, in terms of increase in steam generation efficiency, that the greatest possible amount of ejected water directly enter heater **130** of predetermined region S and spread throughout heater **130**. Thus, to assist the greatest possible amount of water in directly entering heater **130**, nozzle **150** may be spaced apart from heater **130** as much as possible. When nozzle **150** is spaced apart from heater **130**, in consideration of diffusion of water, the supplied water will substantially be distributed throughout heater **130** starting from the suction region of heater **130**, i.e. the entrance of heater **130**, which may achieve efficient use of heater **130**, i.e. efficient heat exchange and steam generation. The greater the distance between nozzle **150** and heater **130**, the smaller the distance between nozzle **150** and blower **140**. For this reason, nozzle **150** may be located close to blower **140**, and simultaneously may be spaced apart from heater **130** by a predetermined distance. Also, to ensure that nozzle **150** is spaced apart from heater **130** as much as possible, nozzle **150** may be located close to a discharge side of blower **140**. That is, nozzle **150** is preferably installed close to the discharge side of blower **140** from which the air having passed through blower **140** is discharged. When nozzle **150** is located close to the discharge side of blower **140**, the supplied water may be directly affected by the air flow discharged from blower **140**, i.e. by discharge force of blower **140**, and may be moved farther so as to uniformly contact the entire heater **130**. On the other hand, with assistance of the air flow, high water pressure may not be applied to nozzle **150**, which may result in a lower price and increased lifespan of nozzle **150**. Moreover, to realize arrangement closer to the discharge side of blower **140**, as illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 5, nozzle **150** may be installed to blower housing **113**. Further, for ease of installation and repair, nozzle **150** may be installed to the separable upper housing **113b**. As illustrated in FIG. 4, for installation of nozzle **150**, upper housing **113b** has an aperture **113c** into which nozzle **150** is inserted. Nozzle **150** may be inserted into aperture **113c** so as to be oriented towards heater **130**.

Referring to FIGS. 6 to 8, nozzle **150** may consist of a body **151** and a head **152**. Body **151** may have an approximately cylindrical shape suitable to be inserted into aperture **113c**. Nozzle **150** is inserted into aperture **113c**, and head **152**

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configured to eject water is located within duct **100**. Body **151** may have a radially extending flange **151a**. Flange **151a** is provided with a fastening hole, by which nozzle **150** may be fastened to duct **100**. To increase strength of flange **151a**, as illustrated in FIG. 6, a rib **151f** may be formed at body **151** to connect flange **151a** and body **151** to each other. Additionally, body **151** may have a rib **151b** formed at an outer periphery thereof. Rib **151b** is caught by an edge of aperture **113c**, which prevents nozzle **151** from being separated from duct **100**, more specifically, from upper housing **113b**. Rib **151b** may serve to determine an accurate installation position of nozzle **150**.

Head **152**, as illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8, may have a discharge hole **152a** at a distal end thereof. When water is supplied at a predetermined pressure, discharge hole **152a** may be designed to divide the water into small particles of water, i.e. mist. Discharge hole **152a** may be designed to additionally apply pressure to the water to be supplied, thereby allowing the water to be diffused by a predetermined angle and to travel by a predetermined distance. The diffusion angle (a) of the water to be supplied, for example, may be 40 degrees. Head **152** may have a radially extending flange **152b**. Similarly, body **151** may further have a radially extending flange **151d** to face flange **152b**. If body **151** and head **152** are formed of plastic, flanges **152b** and **151d** are melt-joined to each other, whereby body **151** and head **152** may be coupled to each other. If body **151** and head **152** are formed of a material other than plastic, flanges **152b** and **151d** may be coupled to each other using a fastening member. Also, as illustrated in FIG. 8 in detail, head **152** may have a rib **152c** formed at flange **152b**, and body **151** may have a groove **151c** formed in flange **151d**. As rib **152c** is inserted into groove **151c**, a contact area between body **151** and head **152** is increased. This ensures more firm coupling between body **151** and head **152**. Nozzle **150**, and more specifically, body **151** includes a flow-path **153** to guide the water supplied into body **151**. Flow-path **153**, as illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8, may spirally extend from a distal end of body **151**, i.e. from a discharge portion of body **151**. Spiral flow-path **153** causes swirling water to reach head **152**. As such, the water may be discharged from nozzle **150** to have a greater diffusion angle and a longer traveling distance.

When heater **130** generates steam, it may be necessary to transport the generated steam to tub **30** and drum **40** and finally to laundry, to realize desired functions. Thus, to transport the generated steam, blower **140** may blow air toward heater **130**. That is, blower **140** may generate air flow to heater **130**. The generated steam may be moved along duct **100** by the air flow, and may finally reach laundry by way of tub **30** and drum **40**. In other words, blower **140** creates air flow within duct **100** and supplies the generated steam into tub **30** and drum **40**. The steam may be used to perform desired functions, for example, laundry freshening and sterilization and creation of an ideal washing environment.

As described above, nozzle **150** has an optimized configuration to supply a sufficient constant amount of water to heater **130**. That is, nozzle **150** has optimized arrangement and orientation, and other components of nozzle **150** are appropriately designed for the same purpose. Nevertheless, it may be difficult to supply a sufficient amount of water to the entire heater **130** using only the single nozzle **150** illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 5. That is, when the single nozzle **150** is used, water may not be supplied to a partial region of heater **130**. For these reasons, the washing machine may include a plurality of nozzles **150**. FIG. 24 illustrates a plurality of nozzles provided in duct **100**, preferably, two nozzles **150** by way of example. As illustrated in FIG. 24, when a plurality of nozzles

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150 is provided, heater 130 may be divided into a plurality of spaces by imaginary partitions and nozzles 150 may be assigned to the respective spaces and each nozzle 150 may have an optimized configuration to match corresponding space S. As such, uniform supply of water throughout heater 130 may be realized by the plurality of nozzles 150. Also, for the same reason, the plurality of nozzles 150 may supply a sufficient amount of water to heater 130 to generate a greater amount of steam. Effects of the plurality of nozzles 150 are clearly illustrated even in FIG. 24.

However, despite the above described advantages, the plurality of nozzles 150 requires a greater number of elements and processes as compared to the single nozzle 150 as described above. Thus, provision of the plurality of nozzles 150 may increase manufacturing costs of the washing machine. This problem may be easily solved by integrating elements of the plurality of nozzles 150 among various other methods. For example, all the elements of nozzle 150 including body 151 and head 152 may be molded into a single body. However, as described above, nozzle 150 has spiral flow-path 153 formed in body 151. Although spiral flow-path 153 may assign a great diffusion angle and longer traveling distance to the water to be supplied, a complex configuration of spiral flow-path 153 may make it difficult to fabricate the integral nozzle 150 having spiral flow-path 153. For this reason, as illustrated in FIGS. 25 to 27, instead of spiral flow-path 153, a swirling device 154 may be provided at nozzle 150.

Swirling device 154 is basically configured to swirl water, similar to spiral flow-path 153. More specifically, as illustrated in FIGS. 25 and 26, swirling device 154 may include a core 154a arranged at the center thereof. Swirling device 154 may further include a body 154c configured to surround core 154a, and body 154c may have an approximately cylindrical shape as illustrated. Core 154a may extend along a center axis of swirling device 154 and may have a conical shape. In particular, core 154a may have at least a conical shape near a suction portion of swirling device 154. The resulting conical portion of core 154a, as illustrated, extends in an opposite direction to the flow direction of water supplied to swirling device 154. That is, a pointed tip of the conical portion faces water stream supplied to swirling device 154. With this arrangement, the supplied water is split by the pointed tip without substantial flow resistance, and thereafter is continuously guided along a slope of the tip. As such, the water stream supplied by the conical portion of core 154a may be smoothly guided into swirling device 154 without rapid flow resistance change. Although FIGS. 25 to 27 illustrate core 154a having the conical portion located only close to the suction portion of swirling device 154, core 154a may generally have a conical shape. Swirling device 154 may further have a flow-path 154b formed around core 154a. Flow-path 154b spirally extends around core 154a. More specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 26, a predetermined clearance is formed between core 154a and body 154c, and flow-path 154b spirally extends in the clearance. The supplied water is guided into swirling device 154 by core 154a, and is swirled by flow-path 154b to thereby reach head 152 of nozzle 150. As such, the supplied water may be discharged from nozzle 150 with a greater diffusion angle and a longer traveling distance.

Swirling device 154, as illustrated, is fabricated separately from other elements of nozzle 150. Instead, due to separate fabrication of a complicated swirling structure, i.e. swirling device 154, as mentioned above, other elements of nozzle 150, more particularly, body 151 and head 152 may be integrally formed with each other as more clearly illustrated in FIG. 26. To ensure that body 151 and head 152, which are integrated with each other, are coupled to duct 100, and more

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specifically, to upper housing 113b, nozzle 150 may have flange 151a having a fastening hole of a predetermined size. Flange 151a serves to connect the plurality of nozzles 150 to each other. That is, the plurality of nozzles 150 is fixed to flange 151a. Nozzle 150 may further have a discharge hole 152a to discharge water to heater 130 at a predetermined pressure. The separately fabricated swirling device 154 may be fitted into an integrated assembly of body 151 and head 152, i.e. into nozzle 150. As illustrated in FIG. 26, swirling device 154 may be fitted into body 151, similar to the above described spiral flow-path 153. If swirling device 154 and body 151 are formed of plastic, the fitted swirling device 154 may be fused to body 151 using various methods, for example, ultrasonic welding. Although the fusion does not provide high coupling strength, swirling device 154 may be easily coupled to body 151 via fusion.

Meanwhile, to maximize utility of effects of water swirling, it is preferable that the eddy generated by swirling device 154 be directly supplied to and discharged from head 152. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 26, swirling device 154 is located close to head 152. To this end, swirling device 154 is located at a connection between body 151 and head 152. However, since body 151 has a substantially long length, it may be difficult to accurately push swirling device 154 from one end to the other end of body 151, i.e. to the connection between body 151 and head 152 such that swirling device 154 is located close to head 152. For this reason, nozzle 150, as illustrated in FIG. 27, may have a positioning structure to determine a position of swirling device 154. More specifically, as the positioning structure, nozzle 150 or swirling device 154 may have a recess. FIG. 27 illustrates a recess 154d formed in swirling device 154 by way of example. Recess 154d may be formed in body 154c at a position close to nozzle 150. Instead of swirling device 154, a recess may be formed in nozzle 150. In this case, the recess may be formed in an inner surface of body 151 facing swirling device 154. On the other hand, as the positioning structure, nozzle 150 or swirling device 154 may have a rib to mate with the recess. FIG. 27 illustrates a rib 151e provided at nozzle 150 by way of example. Rib 151e may be formed at an inner surface of body 151 close to swirling device 154. Instead of nozzle 150, i.e. body 151, a rib may be formed at swirling device 154. In this case, the rib may be formed at body 154c facing nozzle 150, i.e. body 151. When swirling device 154 is fitted into body 151, swirling device 154 is aligned at an accurate position as rib 151e is fitted into recess 154d. Also, when rib 151e or the recess provided at body 151 is continuously formed in a longitudinal direction of body 151, swirling device 154 may be continuously guided from one end to the other end of body 151, i.e. to the connection between body 151 and head 152 while remaining in the aligned state. Accordingly, through provision of the positioning structure, swirling device 154 may be accurately and easily coupled to body 151 so as to be located close to head 152.

As described above, swirling device 154 is configured to swirl water and is fabricated separately from nozzle 150 to thereby be fitted into nozzle 150. As such, swirling device 154 may effectively replace the above described spiral flow-path 153, and the other elements of the nozzle may be integrally formed with swirling device 154. For this reason, even when the plurality of nozzles 150 is provided, this may not increase the number of elements and processes, and consequently may not increase manufacturing costs of the washing machine while achieving improvement in steam generation performance.

Meanwhile, as illustrated in FIGS. 9, 10, 12 and 14, duct 100 may have a recess 114 of a predetermined size. Recess

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114 may be configured to accommodate a predetermined amount of water. To accommodate a predetermined amount of water, recess 114 is formed in a lower region of duct 100 and provides a predetermined volume of space. The water remaining in duct 100 may be collected into the space of recess 114. More specifically, the bottom of recess 114 may be the bottom of duct 100, and may be formed in lower part 111 of drying duct 110. Water may remain in duct 100 for several reasons. For example, some of the water supplied from nozzle 150 may remain in duct 100 rather than being changed into steam. Even if the supplied water is changed into steam, the steam may be condensed into water via heat exchange with duct 100. Also, moisture contained in the air may be condensed via heat exchange with duct 100 during drying of laundry. Recess 114 may be used to collect the remaining water. As clearly illustrated in FIG. 10, recess 114 may have a predetermined gradient to easily collect the remaining water.

Recess 114 may additionally generate steam using the water accommodated therein. Heating is required to change the accommodated water into steam. Thus, recess 114 may be located below heater 130 such that the water accommodated in recess 114 is heated using heater 130. That is, it can be said that recess 114 is located immediately below heater 130. Moreover, since the space within recess 114 is heated by heater 130, heater 130 may extend into the space within recess 114. That is, heater 130, as represented by a dotted line in FIG. 10, may include the space within recess 114. With this configuration, in addition to the steam generated using the water supplied from nozzle 150, the water in recess 114 may be heated by heater 130 and may be changed into steam. As such, a greater amount of steam may substantially be supplied, which enables more effective implementation of desired functions.

More specifically, as illustrated in FIGS. 9 and 11, heater 130 may be configured to directly heat the water in recess 114. To achieve the direct heating, at least a portion of heater 130 is preferably located in recess 114. That is, when the water is accommodated in recess 114, a portion of heater 130 may be immersed in the water accommodated in recess 114. That is, heater 130 may directly contact the water in recess 114. Although heater 130 may be immersed into the water in recess 114 via various methods, as illustrated in FIGS. 9 and 11, a portion of heater 130 may be bent toward recess 114. In other words, heater 130 may have a bent portion 131a that is immersed in the water accommodated in recess 114. As such, bent portion 131a is preferably located in recess 114. In this case, bent portion 131a is preferably located at a free end of heater 130, and in turn recess 114 is located below bent portion 131a. As such, recess 114 is located below the free end of heater 130.

As illustrated in FIGS. 12 to 15, heater 130 may serve to indirectly heat the water in recess 114. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 12 and 13, a thermal conductive member may be coupled to heater 130 to transfer heat from heater 130. At least a portion of the thermal conductive member is located in recess 114. As the thermal conductive member, heater 130 may include a heat sink 133 that is mounted to heater 130 and is immersed in the water accommodated in recess 114. Heat sink 133, as illustrated, has a plurality of fins, which has a configuration suitable for radiation. At least a portion of heat sink 133 is located in recess 114. As such, heat of heater 130 is transferred to the water in recess 114 through heat sink 133. Alternatively, as illustrated in FIGS. 14 and 15, heater 130 may include, as the thermal conductive member, a support member 111c protruding from the bottom of recess 114 to support heater 130. As mentioned above, lower part 111 may

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be formed of a metal having high thermal conductivity and strength. In this case, support member 111c may be formed of the same metal and may be integrally formed with lower part 111. Support member 111c may have a cavity for accommodation of heater 130, in order to stably support heater 130 and to provide heater 130 with a wide electric heating area. As such, heat of heater 130 is transferred to the water in recess 114 through support member 111c. heater 130 comes into indirectly contact with the water in recess 114 via heat sink 133 or support member 111c, i.e. a thermal conductive member. More specifically, thermal conductive member 133 or 111c achieves thermal connection between heater 130 and the water in recess 114, thereby serving to heat the water using heater 130.

Owing to bent portion 131a and thermal conductive member 133 or 111c as mentioned above, heater 130 may directly or indirectly contact the water in recess 114, thereby serving to more effectively heat the water. Heater 130 may heat the water in recess 114 to generate steam via heat transfer through air, even without the structure for direct or indirect contact.

Through use of the steam supply mechanism as described above with reference to FIGS. 2 to 15, steam may be supplied into the washing machine, whereby, for example, laundry freshening and sterilization, and creation of an ideal washing environment may be realized. Further, many other functions may be performed by appropriately controlling, for example, steam supply timing and an amount of steam. All the above functions may be performed during a basic wash course of the washing machine. On the other hand, the washing machine may have additional courses optimized to perform the respective functions. As one example of the additional courses, hereinafter, so called a fresh course that is optimized to freshen laundry will be described with reference to FIGS. 16 to 20. To control the refresh course, the washing machine may include a controller. The controller may be configured to control all courses that can be realized by the washing machine of the present disclosure as well as the refresh course that will be described hereinafter. The controller may initiate or stop all actuations of the respective elements of the washing machine including the above described steam supply mechanism. Accordingly, all the functions/actuations of the above described steam supply mechanism and all operations of a control method that will be described hereinafter are under control of the controller.

First, the method of controlling the refresh course may include a preparation operation S5 in which heating of heater 130 is performed. The heating may be realized by various devices, but particularly, by heater 130. Preparation operation S5 may basically create a high temperature environment that is suitable for steam generation. That is, preparation operation S5 is an operation of creating a high temperature environment for steam generation. As a result of performing preparation operation S5 to provide a high temperature environment before a steam generation operation S6 that will be described hereinafter, it is possible to facilitate steam generation in the following steam generation operation S6.

More specifically, in preparation operation S5, heater 130, which occupies a partial space within duct 100, may be heated to a higher temperature than that of the remaining space within duct 100. Preparation operation S5 requires heating for a considerably short time because a minimum space required for steam generation, i.e. only heater 130 is heated. Accordingly, preparation operation S5 may adopt temporal heating as well as local and direct heating, which may minimize power consumption. The heating of heater 130 may be performed for at least a partial duration of a preset duration of preparation operation S5 under the assumption that it can

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create an environment required for desired steam generation. Preferably, the heating of heater 130 may be performed for the duration of preparation operation S5.

If an external environment of heater 130 is changed during preparation operation S5, for example, if air flow occurs around heater 130, heat emitted from heater 130 may be forcibly transferred to other regions of duct 100, thereby causing unnecessary heating of these regions. Thus, local and temporal heating may be difficult. Further, it may be difficult to provide heater 130 with an environment suitable for steam generation, and excessive power consumption may be expected. For this reason, preparation operation S5 is preferably performed without occurrence of air flow around heater 130. That is, preparation operation S5 may include stopping actuation of blower 140 that generates air flow for a predetermined time. Additionally, when the air flow occurs in the entire duct 100, that is, when air circulates through duct 100, tub 30, drum 40, etc., this accentuates the above described results. Accordingly, preparation operation S5 may be performed without air circulation using duct 100. Meanwhile, heater 130 may not be sufficiently heated during preparation operation S5, i.e. prior to completing preparation operation S5. If water is supplied to heater 130 during preparation operation S5, a great amount of water may not be changed into steam, and thus a desired amount of steam may not be generated. Accordingly, preparation operation S5 may be performed without supply of water to heater 130. That is, preparation operation S5 may include stopping actuation of nozzle 150 that ejects water for a predetermined time. Elimination of occurrence of air flow and/or supply of water, preferably, may be maintained for the duration of preparation operation S5. However, the disclosure is not necessarily limited thereto, and elimination of occurrence of air flow and/or supply of water may be maintained for a partial duration of preparation operation S5.

To ensure creation of a high temperature environment for steam generation, preferably, actuation of heater 130 is maintained for the duration of preparation operation S5. In addition, actuation of nozzle 150 stops for at least a partial duration of the implementation duration of preparation operation S5. Preferably, actuation of nozzle 150 stops for the implementation duration of preparation operation S5. Also, actuation of blower 140 may stop for at least a partial duration of the implementation duration of preparation operation S5. Actuation of blower 140 in preparation operation S5 will be described later in relation to a first heating operation S5a and a second heating operation S5b that will be described hereinafter.

Elimination of occurrence of air flow and/or supply of water as described above may be achieved via various methods. However, to achieve this elimination, the steam supply mechanism, i.e. the elements within duct 100 may be primarily controlled. Control of these elements is illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A to 18C in more detail. FIG. 17 schematically illustrates actuation of related elements during the entire refresh course using arrows. In FIG. 17, the arrows represent actuation of the relevant elements and the duration thereof. FIGS. 18A to 18C illustrate actuation of the relevant elements during the entire refresh course in more detail by adopting numerals each representing the actual implementation time of the corresponding operation. More specifically, in FIGS. 18A to 18C, numerals in "progress time" boxes represent the time (sec) passed after starting the refresh course, and numerals written behind respective device names represent the actual actuation time (sec) of each operation.

For example, blower 140 is a major element that may generate air flow and air circulation. Thus, as illustrated in

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FIGS. 17 and 18B, blower 140 may be shutdown for at least a partial duration of preparation operation S5 in order to eliminate occurrence of air flow and/or air circulation with respect to heater 130. That is, blower 140 may be shutdown for the duration or for at least a partial duration of preparation operation S5. Also, as described above, nozzle 150 is a major element for supply of water within duct 100. Thus, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, nozzle 150 may be shutdown during preparation operation S5 so as not to supply water to heater 130. Preferably, stopping actuation of blower 140 and nozzle 150 is maintained for the duration of preparation operation S5. However, stopping actuation of blower 140 and nozzle 150 may be maintained only for a partial duration of preparation operation S5. Meanwhile, heater 130 may be continuously actuated for the duration of preparation operation S5. Similarly, heater 130 may be actuated only for a partial duration of preparation operation S5.

As discussed above, occurrence of air flow may basically prevent creation of an ideal high temperature environment for steam generation. Since the high temperature environment is the most important in aspect of preparation operation S5, it may be preferable that preparation operation S5 be performed at least without occurrence of air flow. For this reason, preparation operation S5 may include stopping at least blower 140. That is, preparation operation S5 may include stopping actuation of blower 140 while actuating nozzle 150. Also, in consideration of the quality of steam to be additionally generated, at least a partial duration of preparation operation S5 may do not include an occurrence of air flow and a supply of water. That is, preparation operation S5 may include shutting down both blower 140 and nozzle 150. In this case, stopping actuation of both blower 140 and nozzle 150 may be performed at the final stage of preparation operation S5. Accordingly, steam generation operation S6 that will be described herein after may be performed after stopping actuation of both blower 140 and nozzle 150 ends. Meanwhile, despite the importance of elimination of the occurrence of air flow, preparation operation S5 may be performed without the supply of water under occurrence of air flow. Accordingly, preparation operation S5 may include stopping only actuation of nozzle 150 without stopping actuation of blower 140 (i.e. include shutting down only nozzle 150 while actuating blower 140). That is, preparation operation S5 may include shutting down at least nozzle 150. In this case, shutdown of nozzle 150 may be performed at the final stage of preparation operation S5. Even while actuation of blower 140 and/or nozzle 150 selectively stops, heater 130 may be continuously actuated for the duration of preparation operation S5. That is, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, among heater 130, blower 140, and nozzle 150 as major elements of the steam supply mechanism, only heater 130 may be continuously actuated during preparation operation S5. Nevertheless, heater 130 may be actuated only for a partial duration of preparation operation S5 if it can create an environment required for desired steam generation, i.e. a high temperature environment for the partial duration.

preparation operation S5 may be performed for a first set time. As described above, actuation of heater 130 may be maintained for at least a partial duration of the first set time of preparation operation S5. Preferably, actuation of heater 130 may be maintained for the first set time. Referring to FIG. 18B, preparation operation S5 may be performed for a very short time, for example, for 20 seconds. However, owing to the fact that preparation operation S5 may include local and direct heating of only heater 130, it is possible to create a high temperature environment suitable for steam generation with minimum power consumption even within the short time.

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After completion of preparation operation S5, steam generation operation S6 in which water is supplied to heated heater 130 is performed. The supply of water may be realized by various devices, and more particularly, by nozzle 150. In steam generation operation S6, materials required for steam

generation may be added to the previously created environment of heater 130. To generate steam, water may be indirectly supplied to heater 130 using nozzle 150. The indirect supply of water may utilize other devices except for nozzle 150, for example, a typical outlet device. For example, water may be supplied into another space within duct 100, rather than being supplied to heater 130, using various devices, and then be transported to heater 130 for steam generation via air flow provided by blower 140. However, since water may be adhered to the inner surface of duct 100 during transport, the supplied water may do not completely reach heater 130. On the other hand, as described above, heater 130 has optimized conditions for steam generation via direct heating in preparation operation S5. Accordingly, in steam generation operation S6, water may be directly supplied to heater 130. The supply of water may be performed for at least a preset partial duration of steam generation operation S6 if it can generate a sufficient amount of steam for the preset partial duration. However, preferably, the supply of water may be performed for the duration of steam generation operation S6. Also, as described above, generation of a sufficient amount of high quality steam requires an ideal environment, i.e. a high temperature environment. Accordingly, steam generation operation S6 preferably begins or is performed after preparation operation S5 is performed for a required time, and more specifically for a preset time. That is, preparation operation S5 is performed for a preset time before steam generation operation S6 begins.

As defined above, steam refers to vapor phase water generated by heating liquid water. On the other hand, mist refers to small particles of liquid water. That is, mist can be changed into high temperature steam via a phase change by easily absorbing heat. For this reason, in steam generation operation S6, mist may be ejected to heater 130. As described above with reference to FIGS. 6 to 8, nozzle 150 may be optimally designed to generate and supply mist. Also, as described above with reference to FIGS. 6 to 8, nozzle 150 ejects water to heater 130 by ejection pressure thereof. In steam generation operation S6, water may be ejected to heater 130 via nozzle 150 and ejection of the water from nozzle 150 to heater 130 may be achieved by ejection pressure of nozzle 150. In steam generation operation S6, water may be ejected to heater 130 via nozzle 150 that is provided between blower 140 and heater 130. Preferably, in steam generation operation S6, the water from nozzle 150 is ejected in approximately the same direction as the flow direction of air within duct 100, to ensure a supply of mist to heater 130. With the supply of mist, steam generation operation S5 may achieve efficient generation of a sufficient amount of steam from heater 130. On the other hand, nozzle 150 may supply water, i.e. a water stream or water jet instead of mist by adjusting the pressure of water supplied to nozzle 150. In any cases, heater 130 may generate steam owing to an environment thereof suitable for steam generation. A sufficient amount of water is not yet supplied during steam generation operation S6, and therefore a sufficient amount of steam may not be generated. If air flow to heater 130 occurs during steam generation operation S6, the resulting insufficient amount of steam may be supplied into tub 30 under assistance of the air flow. In particular, at the initial stage of steam generation operation S6, likewise, a sufficient amount of steam may not be generated and supplied because the supplied water is scattered by the air flow to

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thereby flow past heater 130. Moreover, since a predetermined time is required for change of the supplied water into steam, a great amount of liquid water may remain within heater 130 during steam generation operation S6. If air flow occurs during steam generation operation S6 as mentioned above, a great amount of liquid water as well as the steam may be transported by the air flow, thereby being supplied into tub 30. That is, in steam generation operation S6, occurrence of air flow may deteriorate the quality of steam to be supplied into tub 30, which may prevent effective implementation of desired functions. Accordingly, steam generation operation S6 may be performed without occurrence of air flow to heater 130. That is, actuation of blower 140 preferably stops in steam generation operation S6. Moreover, when air flow occurs throughout duct 100, i.e. when the air circulates through duct 100 and tub 30, etc., the above described effects may more remarkably occur. For this reason, steam generation operation S6 may be performed without air circulation. Although it is preferable that occurrence of air flow and/or air circulation (actuation of blower 140) is continuously eliminated for the duration of steam generation operation S6, occurrence of air flow and/or air circulation may be eliminated only for a partial duration of steam generation operation S6.

Meanwhile, as the water supplied during steam generation operation S6 absorbs heat emitted from heater 130, the temperature of heater 130 may drop. Such temperature drop may prevent heater 130 from having an ideal environment for steam generation. Thus, it may be difficult to generate a sufficient amount of steam and to achieve high quality steam due to the presence of a great amount of liquid water. Accordingly, it is preferable that heater 130 be heated in steam generation operation S6 in order to maintain the ideal environment for steam generation during steam generation operation S6. For this reason, steam generation operation S6 may be performed along with heating of heater 130. In this case, the heating may be performed for a partial duration of steam generation operation S6, and moreover may be performed for the duration of steam generation operation S6. Nevertheless, since heater 130 has been sufficiently heated, steam may be generated to some extent in steam generation operation S6 even without additional heating. Thus, steam generation operation S6 may be performed without additional heating of heater 130.

Although elimination of occurrence of air flow and/or implementation of heating may be performed via various methods, it may be easily achieved by controlling the steam supply mechanism, i.e. the elements within duct 100. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, blower 140 may be shut down during steam generation operation S6 in order to prevent occurrence of air flow with respect to heater 130. Preferably, stopping actuation of blower 140 may be maintained for the duration of steam generation operation S6. However, actuation of blower 140 may stop only for a partial duration of steam generation operation S6. In the case in which actuation of blower 140 stops only for a partial duration of steam generation operation S6, stopping actuation of blower 140 is preferably performed at the final stage of steam generation operation S6. That is, blower 140 may be actuated at the first half of steam generation operation S6, and actuation of blower 140 may stop at the second half of steam generation operation S6. As described above, heater 130 is a major element to steam generation. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, heater 130 may be actuated during steam generation operation S6, to generate heat required for the ideal environment of heater 130. In this case, heater 130 may be actuated at least only for a partial duration

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of steam generation operation S6. Preferably, heater 130 may be actuated for the duration of steam generation operation S6. Also, as mentioned above, to realize steam generation operation S6 that does not require additional heating, heater 130 may be shut down during steam generation operation S6. Stopping actuation of heater 130 may be maintained for the duration of steam generation operation S6. Preferably, nozzle 150 may be continuously actuated for the duration of steam generation operation S6. However, nozzle 150 may be actuated only for a partial duration of steam generation operation S6 if it can generate a sufficient amount of steam for the partial duration.

As discussed above, occurrence of air flow basically prevents generation of a sufficient amount of high quality steam. Since steam generation is the most important in aspect of steam generation operation S6, it may be preferable that steam generation operation S6 be performed at least without occurrence of air flow. Also, in consideration of a steam generation environment, steam generation operation S6 may be performed along with heating of heater 130 without occurrence of air flow. For these reasons, steam generation operation S6 may include stopping actuation of at least blower 140. Also, steam generation operation S6 may include stopping actuation of blower 140, but actuating heater 130.

Heater 130 has a limited size and may have difficulty in completely changing water into steam when excess water is supplied for a substantially long time. Thus, it is preferable that steam generation operation S6 be performed for a second set time that is shorter than the first set time. Actuation of nozzle 150 may be maintained for a partial duration of the second set time. Preferably, actuation of nozzle 150 is maintained for the duration of the second set time. As illustrated in FIG. 18B, steam generation operation S6 may be performed for a shorter time than in preparation operation S5, for example, for 7 seconds. With steam generation operation S6 that is performed for a short time, an appropriate amount of water may be supplied to heater 130 and be completely changed into steam.

After completion of steam generation operation S6, air may be blown to heater 130 in order to move the generated steam (S7). That is, the air flow to heater 130 may occur to allow the generated steam to be supplied into tub 30 (S7). The occurrence of air flow may be performed by various methods, but more particularly, by rotating blower 140. Thus, steam supply operation S7 performed after steam generation operation S6 is an operation of supplying the generated steam into tub 30. Steam supply operation S7 is performed after steam generation operation S6 ends. As such, preparation operation S5, steam generation operation S6, and steam supply operation S7 are performed in sequence, and the next operation is performed after completion of the previous operation.

The generated steam is moved along duct 100 by the air flow, and is primarily supplied into tub 30. Thereafter, the steam may finally reach laundry by way of drum 40. The steam is used for desired functions, for example, laundry freshening and sterilization, or creation of an ideal washing environment. If the air flow can transport all of or a sufficient amount of the generated steam into tub 30, the air flow may occur for a partial duration of steam supply operation S7. However, and preferably, the air flow may occur for the duration of steam supply operation S7. Also, as described above, due to the fact that steam supply operation S7 has a precondition of generation of a sufficient amount of steam to be supplied into tub 30, it is preferable that steam supply operation S7 begins after steam generation operation S6 is performed for a desired time, preferably, for a preset time. That is, steam generation operation S6 is performed for a preset

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time before steam supply operation S7 begins. Also, since steam generation operation S6 is performed after preparation operation S5 is performed for a predetermined time, steam supply operation S7 begins after preparation operation S5 and steam generation operation S6 are sequentially performed for a predetermined time.

Meanwhile, the air within tub 30 and/or drum 40 has a lower temperature than the supplied steam. The supplied steam may be condensed into water via heat exchange with the air within tub 30 and/or drum 40. Accordingly, during steam supply operation S7, a certain amount of the generated steam may be lost during transport, and may not reach laundry. Moreover, it may be difficult to provide laundry with a sufficient amount of steam and to achieve desired effects. For this reason, water may be supplied to heater 130 during steam supply operation S7 to ensure continuous steam generation. That is, steam supply operation S7 may be performed along with supply of water to heater 130. In this case, in addition to steam generation operation S6, steam is continuously generated even during steam supply operation S7. As such, a sufficient amount of water to compensate for water loss during transport may be prepared within a short time. Accordingly, despite water loss during transport, the washing machine may provide laundry with a sufficient amount of steam that the user can visually perceive, which ensures reliable acquisition of desired effects using steam. The supply of water may be performed for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7. Preferably, to generate a greater amount of steam, the supply of water may be performed for the duration of steam supply operation S7. If the supply of water is performed only for a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, it is preferable that the supply of water is performed at the final stage of steam supply operation S7.

Since the water supplied during steam supply operation S7 is changed into steam by absorbing heat from heater 130, temperature drop may prevent heater 130 from acquiring an ideal environment for steam generation. Thus, to maintain the ideal environment for steam generation during steam supply operation S7, it is preferable to perform heating of heater 130 even during steam supply operation S7. For this reason, steam supply operation S7 may be performed along with heating of heater 130. By maintaining the ideal environment for steam generation via heating, steam generation during steam supply operation S7 may be more stably performed to achieve a sufficient amount of steam. In this case, the heating may be performed for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and preferably, may be performed for the duration of steam supply operation S7, in order to maintain the ideal environment for steam generation. When the supply of water (actuation of nozzle 150) is performed during steam supply operation S7, preferably, actuation of heater 130 may depend on actuation of nozzle 150. That is, when steam supply operation S7 includes actuation of nozzle 150 and heater 130, actuation of nozzle 150 is preferably performed simultaneously with actuation of heater 130.

Although the supply of water and/or the heating may be performed via various methods, it may be easily achieved by controlling the steam supply mechanism, i.e. the elements within duct 100. For example, nozzle 150 and heater 130 may be actuated for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, in order to achieve the supply of water and heating. In this case, actuation of nozzle 150 and actuation of heater 130 are preferably performed at the final stage of steam supply operation S7. However, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, actuation of nozzle 150 and heater 130 is preferably maintained for the duration of steam supply operation S7, to

achieve efficient steam generation and to maintain the ideal environment for steam generation.

As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18, blower 140 may be continuously actuated for the duration of steam supply operation S7. Moreover, blower 140, as illustrated in FIG. 18B, may be actuated for an additional time (for example, 1 second in FIG. 18B) after steam supply operation S7 begins. That is, blower 140 may be actuated for a predetermined time (for example, 1 second) at the initial stage of a pause operation S8. The additional actuation is advantageous to discharge all steam remaining within duct 100. Nevertheless, blower 140 may be actuated only for a partial duration of steam supply operation S7 if the air flow can transport all of or a sufficient amount of the generated steam into tub 30.

As described above with reference to FIGS. 6 to 8, nozzle 150 ejects water to heater 130 by ejection pressure thereof. In steam supply operation S7, water may be ejected to heater 130 via nozzle 150 and ejection of the water from nozzle 150 to heater 130 may be achieved by ejection pressure of nozzle 150. Also, in steam supply operation S7, water may be ejected to heater 130 via nozzle 150 that is provided between blower 140 and heater 130. Preferably, in steam supply operation S7, the water from nozzle 150 is ejected in approximately the same direction as the flow direction of air within duct 100, to supply mist to heater 130.

The above described steam supply operation S7 basically has a precondition in that air flow is generated within duct 100 to supply the steam generated in steam generation operation S6 into tub 30. Thus, actuation of blower 140 is maintained for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and preferably, is maintained for the duration of steam supply operation S7. In addition, actuation of heater 130 and actuation of nozzle 150 may be selectively performed in steam supply operation S7. With selective actuation of heater 130 and nozzle 150, in steam supply operation S7, only actuation of nozzle 150 may be maintained (without actuation of heater 130), only actuation of heater 130 may be maintained (without actuation of nozzle 150), or heater 130 and nozzle 150 may be actuated simultaneously. As described above, heater 130 is actuated for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and is preferably actuated for the duration of steam supply operation S7. nozzle 150 is actuated for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and is preferably actuated for the duration of steam supply operation S7.

In the case in which heater 130 and nozzle 150 are actuated simultaneously, it can be said that blower 140, heater 130 and nozzle 150 are actuated simultaneously in steam supply operation S7. In this case, actuation of blower 130, heater 130 and nozzle 150 may be performed for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and preferably, may be performed for the duration of steam supply operation S7. If actuation of blower 130, heater 130, and nozzle 150 is performed for a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, preferably, the simultaneous actuation is performed at the final stage of steam supply operation S7.

Meanwhile, water may be generated in tub 30 by the steam supplied in steam supply operation S7. For example, the air within tub 30 and/or drum 40 has a lower temperature than the supplied steam. Thus, the supplied steam may be condensed into water via heat exchange with the air within tub 30 and/or drum 40. Accordingly, even in steam generation operation S6, the generated steam may be condensed by heat exchange even within duct 100, and the condensed water may be supplied into tub 30 via air flow. Thus, the condensed water may be finally gathered in tub 30. As illustrated in FIG. 2, if sump 33 is provided in tub 30, condensed water may be gathered in sump 33. The condensed water may cause dried laundry to be

wetted, which may prevent realization of desired functions by steam supply. For this reason, the water generated by steam supply during steam generation and steam supply operations S6 and S7 may be discharged from tub 30. For drainage of water, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, drain pump 90 may be actuated. Once drain pump 90 is actuated, the water in sump 33 may be discharged outward from the washing machine through drain hole 33b and drain pipe 91. The discharge of water may be performed for the duration of steam generation and steam supply operations S6 and S7. Of course, the discharge of water may be performed only for a partial duration of steam generation and steam supply operations S6 and S7 if rapid discharge of water is possible. Likewise, even drain pump 90 may be actuated for the duration of steam generation and steam supply operations S6 and S7, or may be actuated only for a partial duration of steam generation and steam supply operations S6 and S7.

Heater 130 has a limited size, and thus supplying all the steam generated in heater 130 into tub 30 does not take a great time. Thus, steam supply operation S7 may be performed for a third set time that is shorter than the second set time. Actuation of heater 130, nozzle 150, and blower 140 may be maintained for at least a partial duration of the third set time, and is preferably maintained for the duration of the third set time. In explanation based on only the actuation time of nozzle 150, the actuation time of nozzle 150 in steam generation operation S6 is set to longer than the actuation time of nozzle 150 in steam supply operation S7. In this case, the actuation time of nozzle 150 in steam supply operation S7 may be a half or a quarter of the actuation time of nozzle 150 in steam generation operation S6, and preferably may be a half or one third of the actuation time of nozzle 150 in steam generation operation S6. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, steam supply operation S7 may be performed for a shorter time than in steam generation operation S6, for example, for 3 seconds. Through efficient implementation of desired functions in respective operations S5 to S7 as described above, implementation times of the operations may be gradually reduced as illustrated in FIG. 18B, which may minimize power consumption.

As described above, heater 130 may be continuously actuated for the duration of operations S5 to S7. However, this continuous actuation may cause heater 130 to overheat. Thus, to prevent heater 130 from overheating, the temperature of heater 130 may be directly controlled. For example, if the temperature of air within duct 100 or the temperature of heater 130 rises to 85° C., heater 130 may be shut down. On the other hand, if the temperature of air within duct 100 or the temperature of heater 130 drops to 70° C., heater 130 may again be actuated.

Meanwhile, in steam supply operation S7, to effectively transport the generated steam into tub 30, it is necessary to generate sufficient air flow to heater 130. The sufficient air flow may occur when blower 140 is rotated at predetermined revolutions per minute or more, and it takes some time for blower 140 to reach appropriate revolutions per minute. In particular, it takes the greatest time to restart rotation of blower 140 in a state in which actuation of blower 140 completely stops. However, in consideration of other related operations, steam supply operation S7 is optimally set to be performed for a relatively short time. Therefore, the actuation time of blower 140 at appropriate revolutions per minute may be shorter than the duration of steam supply operation S7. Thus, sufficient air flow may not occur during steam supply operation S7, and thus effective transport of the generated steam may not be possible. For this reason, to maximize performance of blower 140 during steam supply operation

S7, blower **140** may be preliminarily rotated, i.e. actuated before steam supply operation S7. If blower **140** is previously rotated before steam supply operation S7, steam supply operation S7 may begin during rotation of blower **140**. Accordingly, the revolutions per minute of blower **140** may rapidly increase to appropriate revolutions per minute at the initial stage of steam supply operation S7, which may ensure continuous occurrence of sufficient air flow.

The preliminary rotation of blower **140** may be performed in steam generation operation S6. However, as discussed above, occurrence of air flow in steam generation operation S6 is not preferable because it causes deterioration in the quantity and quality of steam. Thus, the preliminary rotation of blower **140** may be performed in preparation operation S5. That is, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, preparation operation S5 may further include rotating, i.e. actuating blower **140** for a predetermined time. Although occurrence of air flow in preparation operation S5 does not have a direct effect on steam generation, it may prevent local heating and increase power consumption. Therefore, actuation of blower **140** may be performed only for a partial duration of preparation operation S5. Moreover, since blower **140** is not actuated during steam generation operation S6, if blower **140** is rotated only at the initial stage of preparation operation S5, rotation of blower **140** may not be maintained even due to inertia until steam supply operation S7 begins. Accordingly, actuation of blower **140** is performed at the final stage of preparation operation S5 as clearly illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B. Preferably, actuation of blower **140** may be performed only at the final stage of preparation operation S5.

As mentioned above, occurrence of air flow is not preferable even in preparation operation S5, and therefore actuation of blower **140** is considerably limited. Blower **140** is turned on only for a predetermined time so as to be rotated under power. After the predetermined time has passed, blower **140** is directly turned off, and continues to rotate by inertia. Also, blower **140** may be rotated at low revolutions per minute for the predetermined turn-on time thereof. Preparation operation S5 may be divided into first heating operation S5a and second heating operation S5b based on actuation of blower **140**. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, first heating operation S5a corresponds to the first half of preparation operation S5 and does not include actuation of blower **140**. Thus, in first heating operation S5a, only heating of heater **130** is performed without supply of water and occurrence of air flow. Second heating operation S5b corresponds to the second half of preparation operation S5 and includes the above described actuation of blower **140**. Thus, in second heating operation S5b, actuation of blower **140** and heating of heater **130** are performed simultaneously. More specifically, blower **140** is turned on so as to be rotated by power for a predetermined time, i.e. during second heating operation S5b. That is, air flow to heater **130** may occur in second heating operation S5b. However, as described above, blower **140** is actuated at low revolutions per minute, which minimizes a negative effect on heating of heater **130** due to the air flow. Meanwhile, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, blower **140** may be continuously actuated for the duration of second heating operation S5b. Moreover, blower **140**, as illustrated in FIG. 18B, may be actuated for an additional time (for example, 1 second in FIG. 18B) after second heating operation S5b begins. Thereafter, blower **140** is turned off immediately after second heating operation S5b ends. Once blower **140** is turned off, blower **140** is rotated by inertia during steam generation operation S6. Thus, since blower **140** is rotated at considerably low revolutions per minute during steam generation operation S6, no substantial air flow to heater **130** occurs. The inertia rota-

tion of blower **140** is continued to steam supply operation S7. Thus, when steam supply operation S7 begins, blower **140** continues to rotate at low revolutions per minute. As such, a time required to begin rotation of the stopped blower **140** at the initial stage of steam supply operation S7 is reduced, and rapidly increasing revolutions per minute of blower **140** to an appropriate value is possible. Accordingly, sufficient air flow may continuously occur and the generated steam may be effectively transported for the duration of steam supply operation S7.

The above described actuation involves actuation of blower **140** and occurrence of air flow. Therefore, preparation operation S5 including the above described actuation is performed without supply of water to heater **130** and actuation of nozzle **150**. Also, since blower **140** is rotated at low revolutions per minute, air circulation through duct **100** does not occur. Thus, preparation operation S5 may be performed without air circulation through duct **100** even during actuation of blower **140**. That is, actuation of blower **140** does not have a great effect on local heating and creation of the steam generation environment in preparation operation S5. If efficient supply of a desired amount of steam may be realized in steam supply operation S7 even without actuation of blower **140**, actuation of blower **140** is preferably eliminated. As discussed above, in any cases, it is most effective to perform preparation operation S5 without supply of water and occurrence of air flow. That is, actuation of blower **140** is selective, and is not essential.

As described above, preparation operation S5, steam generation operation S6, and steam supply operation S7 are functionally associated with one another for steam supply. Thus, as illustrated in FIGS. 16, 17 and 18B, operations S5 to S7 constitute a single functional process, i.e. a steam supply process P2. Laundry freshening effects, i.e. wrinkle-free, static charge elimination, and deodorization effects may be achieved by simply supplying a sufficient amount of steam. As described above, steam supply process P2 may achieve generation a sufficient amount of steam, and steam supply process P2 may perform desired freshening functions without additional operations that will be described hereinafter. A set of operations S5 to S7, i.e. steam supply process P2 may be repeated plural times, and a greater amount of steam may be continuously supplied into tub **30** to maximize the freshening effects. As described above with reference to FIG. 18B, steam supply process P2 may be repeated twelve times. Also, as necessary, steam supply process P2 may be repeated thirteen and fourteen times or more. Performing steam supply process P2 once requires 30 seconds, and thus performing steam supply process P2 twelve times requires about 360 seconds (or 6 minutes). However, a slight delay may occur during repetition of process P2, and an additional delay may occur for the purpose of control. Accordingly, a subsequent operation of steam supply process P2 may not begin after exactly 360 seconds.

The above described operations S5, S6 and S7 will hereinafter be described based on whether or not actuation of heater **130**, of blower **140** and of nozzle **150** is performed.

Heater **130** may be actuated throughout preparation operation S5, steam generation operation S6, and steam supply operation S7. However, as in the above description of the respective operations, actuation of heater **130** is intermittently performed or stops in some operations or at least a partial duration of some operations.

Blower **140** may be actuated for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and is preferably actuated for the duration of steam supply operation S7. In addition, to achieve more rapid actuation of blower **140** in steam supply operation

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S7, actuation of blower 140 may be maintained for a predetermined time, i.e. for at least a partial duration of preparation operation 55, and preferably may be maintained at the final stage of preparation operation 55. In addition, actuation of blower 140 preferably stops in steam generation operation S6.

Nozzle 150 may be actuated for at least a partial duration of steam generation operation S6, and is preferably actuated for the duration of steam generation operation S6. Since actuation of nozzle 150 causes water ejection to heater 130, preferably, actuation of nozzle 150 stops in preparation operation S5 that creates a steam generation environment. Meanwhile, nozzle 150 may be actuated for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7, and is preferably actuated for the duration of steam supply operation S7. Although steam supply operation S7 is an operation of supplying the generated steam into tub 30, to assist the user in visually checking that a sufficient amount of steam is generated and is supplied into tub 30, actuation of heater 130, of nozzle 150, and of blower 140 may be simultaneously performed for at least a partial duration of steam supply operation S7. Preferably, actuation of heater 130, of nozzle 150, and of blower 140 may be simultaneously performed for the duration of steam supply operation S7.

In steam supply operation S6 in which nozzle 150 is actuated to generate steam without actuation of blower 140, the generated steam is invisible under an environment in which duct 100, tub 30 and drum 40 are kept at high temperatures. Thus, when only blower 140 is actuated to supply the generated steam into drum 40 after steam supply operation S6, the supplied steam is invisible even if the user views the interior of drum 40 through transparent door glass 21. Thus, the user cannot check supply of steam, which causes poor product reliability.

On the other hand, according to another embodiment of the present invention, in the case in which blower 140 is actuated during additional steam generation via actuation of nozzle 150 and heater 130 in steam supply operation S7, interior of duct 100 and drum 40 (including tub 30) is kept at a relatively low temperature, causing at least some of the generated steam to be condensed, which has the effect of providing visible steam. That is, simultaneous actuation of nozzle 150, heater 130 and blower 140 is helpful to provide visible steam owing to creation of the relatively low temperature environment. Thus, the user can visually check the steam supplied in steam supply operation S7 through door glass 21. Allowing the user to visually check supply of steam may provide the user with product reliability.

Meanwhile, if the washing machine suitable for steam supply owing to employment of a steam supply mechanism can be previously prepared, steam supply process P2; S5 to S7 may be more efficiently performed. Thus, pre-treatment operations for preparation of the above described washing machine will be described hereinafter. In the pre-treatment operations, the above described operations S5 to S7 as well as all other operations that will be described hereinafter, if they are described as performing or eliminating any functions, this basically means that implementation or elimination of the functions is maintained for a preset duration of the corresponding operation or for a partial duration of the corresponding operation. Likewise, the same logic is applied to a description in which elements associated with the functions are actuated or shut down. Also, if any functions and/or actuation of any elements are not mentioned in the following respective operations, this may mean that the functions are not performed and the elements are not actuated, i.e. are shut down in the corresponding operation. As mentioned above,

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the described logic may be applied in common to all operations that are described herein.

The pre-treatment operations that will be described hereinafter may include a voltage sensing operation S1, a heater cleaning operation S2, a residual water discharge operation S3, a preliminary heating operation S4, and a water supply amount judging operation S12. Operations S1, S2, S3, S4, and S12 may be performed in common before steam supply process P2, or some of operations S1, S2, S3, S4, and S12 may be selectively performed before steam supply process P2. If at least two of operations S1, S2, S3, S4, and S12 are performed before steam supply process P2, the implementation sequence of the at least two pre-treatment operations may be changed according to an actuation environment of the washing machine.

In the following description, for convenience, voltage sensing operation S1, heater cleaning operation S2, and residual water discharge operation S3 are defined as constituting a pre-treatment process P1, and water supply amount judging operation S12 is defined as a check process P6.

First, as a pre-treatment operation, duct 100 may be preliminarily heated before preparation operation S5 (S4). Preliminary heating operation S4 may be performed via various methods, but may be performed via circulation of high temperature air within duct 100 and tub 30 connected to duct 100. The air circulation may be easily achieved using the elements within duct 100 that constitute the steam supply mechanism. For example, referring to FIGS. 17 and 18B, to circulate high temperature air, blower 140 and heater 130 may be actuated. If heater 130 emits heat, the heat is transferred along duct 100 by air flow generated by blower 140. Through the heat transfer and air flow, the air and the elements within duct 100 may be heated. More specifically, through the heat transfer and air flow, duct 100 (including the steam supply mechanism), tub 30 and drum 40 as well as the interior air thereof may be heated. That is, differently from preparation operation S5 in which local heating of heater 130 is achieved using heater 130, preliminary heating operation S4 may achieve substantial heating of the entire washing machine including duct 100 and the internal elements thereof as well as tub 30 and drum 40. Also, differently from preparation operation S5 that adopts direct heating of heater 130, preliminary heating operation S4 may indirectly heat the entire washing machine using air circulation. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, blower 140 and heater 130 may be continuously actuated for the duration of preliminary heating operation S4. Meanwhile, as illustrated in FIG. 18A, blower 140 may be actuated for an additional time (for example, 1 second in FIG. 18A) after preliminary heating operation S4 begins. That is, blower 140 may be actuated for a predetermined time (for example, 1 second) at the initial stage of water supply amount judging operation S12 that will be described hereinafter.

As described above, since the entire duct 100 is primarily heated by preliminary heating operation S4, it is possible to substantially prevent the steam provided by steam supply process P2; S5 to S7 from being condensed in duct 100 prior to reaching tub 30 and drum 40. Also, since preliminary heating operation S4 attempts heating of the entire tub 30 and of the entire drum 40, it is possible to prevent condensation of the steam within tub 30 and drum 40. Accordingly, a sufficient amount of steam can be supplied without unnecessary loss, enabling effective implementation of desired functions. Preliminary heating operation S4 may be performed, for example, for 50 seconds as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A.

As described above, residual water of the washing machine, more particularly, within duct 100, tub 30, and drum 40 may prevent effective implementation of desired functions

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caused by steam supply. The residual water may also cause sudden condensation of the supplied steam and may cause dried laundry to be wetted again. For these reasons, discharge of the residual water from the washing machine may be performed (S3). Discharge operation S3 may be performed at any time before preparation operation S5. The water present in the washing machine may undergo heat exchange with high temperature air, which may deteriorate efficiency of preliminary heating operation S4. Thus, discharge operation S3, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A, may be performed before preliminary heating operation S4. To perform discharge operation S3, drain pump 90 may be actuated. Once drain pump 90 is actuated, the water within tub 30 may be discharged outward from the washing machine through drain hole 33b and drain pipe 91. Also, to facilitate discharge of the water, circulation of unheated air may be performed during discharge operation S3. To circulate the unheated air, only blower 140 may be actuated for a predetermined time (for example, 3 seconds) without actuation of heater 130 during discharge operation S3 (see FIGS. 17 and 18A). In this case, blower 140 is preferably actuated at the final stage of discharge operation S3. That is, blower 140 may begin to be actuated during actuation of drain pump 90 in discharge operation S3, and discharge operation S3 ends as actuation of drain pump 90 stops. During the air circulation, the unheated air, i.e. room-temperature air acts to transport the water present in duct 100, tub 30 and drum 40 by circulating through duct 100, tub 30 and drum 40, and finally to collect the water in tub 30, and more particularly, in the bottom of tub 30. If sump 33 is provided at the bottom of tub 30 as illustrated in FIG. 2, the residual water may be collected into sump 33. It is impossible to discharge the residual water from duct 100 by only actuation of drain pump 90. However, through use of the air circulation, even the water in duct 100 can be transported and discharged. Thus, the residual water can be more effectively discharged via the air circulation. Discharge operation S3 may be performed, for example, for 15 seconds as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A.

During repeated actuations of the washing machine, impurities, such as lint, etc. may stick to a surface of heater 130. These impurities may prevent actuation of heater 130. For this reason, cleaning of the surface of heater 130 may be performed before preparation operation S5 (S2). Cleaning operation S2 may be performed at any time before preparation operation S5. However, cleaning operation S2 is designed to use a predetermined amount of water for efficient and rapid cleaning of heater 130, and may be performed before discharge operation S2 to enable discharge of water used for cleaning as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A. More specifically, to perform cleaning operation S2, nozzle 150 ejects a predetermined amount of water to heater 130. If excess water is ejected to heater 130, an excessive amount of water may remain in duct 100, which may have a negative effect on the following operations as mentioned above. Thus, nozzle 150 may intermittently eject water to heater 130. For example, nozzle 150 may eject water for 0.3 seconds and then, be shut down for 2.5 seconds. The ejection and shutdown of nozzle 150 may be repeated, for example, four times. As a result of removing impurities from heater 130 via cleaning operation S2, stable actuation of heater 130 in the following operations, more particularly in steam supply process P2 may be achieved. Also, in cleaning operation S2, the ejected water may serve to cool the entire heater 130. As such, the entire surface of heater 130 may have a uniform temperature, which ensures more stable and effective actuation of heater 130 in the following operations. Meanwhile, as described above, a great amount of steam is continuously supplied into

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tub 30 in steam supply process P2. Since detergent box 15 is connected to tub 30, some of the steam may leak from the washing machine through detergent box 15. The discharged steam may burn the user and may deteriorate reliability of the washing machine. To prevent steam leakage, a predetermined amount of water is supplied into detergent box 15 in cleaning operation S2. More specifically, a valve connected to detergent box 15 is opened for a short time (for example, 0.1 seconds), and thus water may be supplied into detergent box 15. With the supplied water, the interior of detergent box 15 and the interior of a pipe that connects detergent box 15 and tub 30 to each other are wetted. As such, the steam leaked from tub 30 is condensed by moisture present in the interior of the connection pipe and the interior of detergent box 15, which prevents leakage of steam from detergent box 15. A great amount of water is used to clean heater 130 and prevent leakage of steam as described above, and residue of the water may deteriorate efficiency of the following operations. Accordingly, even during cleaning operation S2, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A, drain pump 90 may be actuated to discharge the used water. Although actuation of drain pump 90 in cleaning operation S2 may be performed for at least a partial duration of cleaning operation S2, preferably, drain pump 90 is actuated for the duration of cleaning operation S2. Cleaning operation S2 may be performed, for example, 12 seconds as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A.

To realize more efficient control, voltage applied to the washing machine may be sensed (S1). Control based on the sensing of voltage will be described in more detail in the relevant part of the disclosure.

As described above, operations S1 to S4 may create an ideal environment for the following operations S5 to S7, i.e. for steam supply process P2. That is, operations S1 to S4 function to prepare steam supply process P2. Thus, as illustrated in FIGS. 16, 17, and 18A, operations S1 to S4 constitute a single functional process, i.e. pre-treatment process P1. Pre-treatment process P1 creates an ideal environment for steam generation and steam supply, and is substantially an auxiliary process of steam supply process P2. If steam supply process P2 is independently applied to supply steam to a basic wash course or other individual courses except for the laundry refresh course as mentioned above, pre-treatment process P1 may be selectively applied to these courses.

Meanwhile, steam supplied in steam supply process P2 may serve to freshen laundry via wrinkle-free, static charge elimination and deodorization owing to a desired high temperature and high humidity thereof. Nevertheless, to maximize effects of the freshening function, certain post-treatments may be additionally required. Also, since the supplied steam provides laundry with moisture, for user convenience, a post-treatment to remove moisture from the freshened laundry may be required.

As such a post-treatment, a first drying operation S9 may first be performed after steam supply operation S7. As is known, a process of rearranging fibrous tissues is required to remove wrinkles. Rearrangement of fibrous tissues requires provision of a certain amount of moisture and slow removal of moisture in fibers for a sufficient time. That is, slow removal of moisture may ensure smooth restoration of deformed fibrous tissues to an original state thereof. If fibers are dried at an excessively high temperature, only moisture may be rapidly removed from fibers, which causes deformation of fibrous tissues. For this reason, to slowly remove moisture, first drying operation S9 may dry laundry by heating the laundry at a relatively low temperature. That is, first drying operation S9 may substantially correspond to low temperature drying.

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Although first drying operation S9 may be performed via various methods, it may be performed by supplying the slightly heated air, i.e. the relatively low temperature air into tub 30 for a predetermined time. The supplied heated air may finally be supplied to laundry within drum 40. The supply of heated air may be easily achieved using the elements within duct 100 that constitute the steam supply mechanism. For example, referring to FIGS. 17 and 18C, blower 140 and heater 130 may be actuated to supply heated air. If heater 130 emits heat, the surrounding air is heated by the heat, and the heated air may be transported along duct 100 by air flow provided by blower 140. The heated air may reach laundry by the air flow through tub 30 and drum 40. If heater 130 is continuously actuated, the temperature of the supplied air continuously rises, and thus it is difficult to keep the air at a relatively low temperature. Accordingly, to supply the air that is heated to a relatively low temperature, heater 130 may be intermittently actuated. For example, heater 130 may be actuated for 30 seconds and be shut down for 40 seconds, and the actuation and shutdown may be repeated. Additionally, to supply the air that is heated to a relatively low temperature, the temperature of the air or heater 130 may be directly controlled. For example, heater 130 may be actuated if the temperature of air in duct 100 or the temperature of heater 130 drops to a first set temperature. In this case, the first set temperature may be 57° C. Also, if the temperature of air within duct 100 or the temperature of heater 130 rises to a second set temperature, heater 130 may be shut down. In this case, the second set temperature is higher than the first set temperature, and for example, may be 58° C. On the other hand, as described above, the temperature of air or the temperature of heater 130 may be kept at the first set temperature or the second set temperature (for example, 57° C. to 58° C.) that is within a relatively low temperature range even by simple control of heater 130 based on the temperature. As such, in addition to the simple control of heater 130 based on the temperature, intermittent actuation of heater 130 may not be forcibly performed. Also, the interior temperature of tub 30 exceeds a room-temperature in steam supply process P2, and first drying operation S9 requires a relatively low temperature environment. Thus, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18C, actuation of heater 130 may begin after blower 140 is actuated for a predetermined time (for example, 3 seconds). That is, only blower 140 is actuated for a predetermined time at the initial stage of first drying operation S9, and thereafter blower 140 and heater 130 may be actuated simultaneously.

As the slightly heated air, i.e. the relatively low temperature air is supplied to laundry by the above described first drying operation S9, fibrous tissues of the laundry may be slowly dried and rearranged. Thus, restoration of laundry having no wrinkles may be achieved. first drying operation S9 may be performed, for example, for 9 minutes and 30 seconds as illustrated in FIG. 18C to slowly dry laundry for a sufficient time.

Since the supplied steam causes the laundry to be wetted, it is necessary to completely remove moisture from the laundry. Accordingly, a second drying operation S10 is performed after first drying operation S9. To remove moisture from the laundry within a short time, second drying operation S10 may be performed to dry laundry to a high temperature, i.e. to at least a higher temperature than that in first drying operation S9. That is, second drying operation S10 may correspond to high temperature drying as compared to first drying operation S9.

Although second drying operation S10 may be performed via various methods, second drying operation S10 may be performed by supplying air having a considerably high tem-

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perature into tub 30. At least second drying operation S10 may supply air having a higher temperature than that in first drying operation S9. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18C, similar to first heating operation S9, blower 140 and heater 130 may be actuated to supply the heated air, i.e. the high temperature air. Differently from intermittent operation of first drying operation S9, heater 130 may be continuously actuated to continuously supply high temperature air. However, while heater 130 is continuously actuated, heater 130 may overheat. Thus, to prevent heater 130 from overheating, the temperature of air or the temperature of heater 130 may be directly controlled. For example, if the temperature of the air within duct 100 or the temperature of heater 130 rises to a higher third set temperature (for example, 95° C.) than the second set temperature, heater 130 may be shut down. On the other hand, if the temperature of the air within duct 100 or the temperature of heater 130 drops to a lower fourth set temperature (for example, 90° C.) than the third set temperature, heater 130 may again be actuated. The fourth set temperature is higher than the second set temperature and is lower than the third set temperature.

As the heated air, i.e. the high temperature air is supplied to laundry by the above described second drying operation S10, the laundry may be completely dried within a short time. Second drying operation S10 may be performed, for example, for a shorter time of 1 minute than that in first drying operation S9 as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18C. That is, the duration of first drying operation S9 is longer than the duration of second drying operation S10.

As described above, first and second drying operations S9 and S10 are associated with each other to provide a drying function as a post-treatment. Thus, as illustrated in FIGS. 16 and 17, these operations S9 and S10 constitute a single functional process, i.e. a drying process P4.

After steam supply process P2 is completed, a large amount of steam is present within the washing machine. As the steam is condensed, a thin water membrane is formed at surfaces of duct 100, tub 30, drum 40, and the internal elements thereof. As such, if drying operations S9 and S10 are performed after steam supply process P2, i.e. steam supply operation S7, the water membrane is easily evaporated and the resulting vapor is supplied to laundry, which may result in considerable deterioration of drying efficiency. Also, the water membrane may prevent actuation of some elements, and more particularly, of heater 130. For this reason, actuation of the washing machine is paused for a predetermined time before first drying operation S9 and after steam supply operation S7 (S8). That is, pause operation S8 is performed between steam supply operation S7 and first drying operation S9. In other words, pause operation S8 is performed between steam supply process P2 and drying process P4. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, actuation of all elements of the washing machine except for drum 40 and a motor for rotation of drum 40 temporarily stops during pause operation S8. Thus, the water membrane formed at the elements is condensed and the resulting condensed water is collected. The condensed water is not easily evaporated differently from the water membrane, and moisture is not supplied to the laundry during drying operations S9 and S10. Removal of the water membrane may ensure normal actuation of heater 130. For this reason, pause operation S8 may prevent reduction of drying efficiency. Pause operation S8 may be performed, for example, for 3 minutes (180 seconds) as illustrated in FIG. 18B. Pause operation S8 performs an independent function to remove the water membrane from the elements, i.e. to remove moisture, and thus may be referred to as a single moisture removal process P3 similar to the other processes as defined above.

The laundry having passed through drying operations S9 and S10 acquires a high temperature by the heated air. This may burn the user by the heated laundry, and the user cannot wear the dried laundry despite completion of removal of moisture from the laundry. For this reason, the laundry may be cooled after second drying operation S10 (S11). More specifically, cooling operation S11 may supply unheated air to the laundry. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18C, to provide unheated air, only blower 140 may be actuated to provide flow of room-temperature air without actuation of heater 130 in cooling operation S11. The unheated air, i.e. the room-temperature air is transported through duct 100, tub 30, and drum 40 to thereby be finally supplied to the laundry. The supplied room-temperature air may serve to cool the laundry via heat exchange between the air and the laundry. As a result, the user can directly wear the freshened laundry, which increases user convenience. Also, the supplied room-temperature air may act to cool all the elements of the washing machine including duct 100, tub 30, and drum 40 to some extent. This may also substantially prevent the user from burning. Cooling operation S11 may be performed, for example, for 8 minutes as illustrated in FIG. 18B. Cooling operation S11 performs an independent function, and thus may be referred to as a single cooling process P5 similar to the other processes as defined above. As necessary, as illustrated in FIG. 17, the washing machine and the laundry may be additionally subjected to natural cooling by room-temperature air for a predetermined time after cooling operation S11.

The refresh course illustrated in FIG. 16 may be completed by continuously performing operations S1 to S11. In consideration of functions, steam supply process P2 may efficiently generate a sufficient amount of high quality steam by optimally controlling the steam supply mechanism, thereby performing desired functions of the refresh course. As auxiliary processes of steam supply process P2, pre-treatment process P1 creates an ideal environment for steam generation and moisture removal process P3 creates an ideal environment for drying. Drying and cooling processes P4 and P5 perform post-treatments such as drying and cooling. With appropriate association of these processes, the refresh course may effectively perform desired functions, such as wrinkle-free, static charge elimination, and deodorization.

Meanwhile, if nozzle 150 is abnormally actuated or breaks down, the amount of water supplied to heater 130 in steam generation operation S6 of steam supply process P2 may be less than a preset value, or the supply of water may stop. Differently from other elements, abnormal actuation or breakdown of nozzle 150 may cause heater 130 to promptly overheat and damage to the washing machine. As mentioned above, abnormal actuation or breakdown of nozzle 150 may have a direct effect on the amount of water supplied into duct 100, and more specifically, the amount of water supplied into heater 130 (hereinafter referred to as 'water supply amount'), and therefore abnormal actuation or breakdown of nozzle 150 may be judged by judging the water supply amount. For this reason, as illustrated in FIGS. 16 to 18C, the refresh course may further include an operation of judging the amount of water supplied to heater 130 (S12). The refresh course including water supply amount judging operation S12 will hereinafter be described with reference to FIGS. 16 to 20.

In water supply amount judging operation S12, the amount of water ejected to heater 130 through nozzle 150 is judged. Water supply amount judging operation S12 enables direct measurement of the amount of water that is actually supplied. However, the direct measurement may require expensive devices and may increase manufacturing costs of the washing machine. Thus, water supply amount judging operation S12

may be performed by judging only whether or not a sufficient amount of water is supplied to heater 130. That is, judging operation S12 may adopt an indirect method of judging the water supply amount. As described above in relation to steam supply process P2, if water supplied from nozzle 150 is changed into steam, this naturally raises the temperature of air within duct 100. More specifically, if a preset amount of water is supplied, a sufficient amount of steam is generated and the temperature of air within duct 100 may rise to a certain level. On the other hand, if the water supply amount is reduced or the supply of water stops, a lower amount of steam may be generated and the temperature of air may drop. In consideration of this result, there is a direct correlation between the water supply amount and an increase rate in the temperature of air within duct 100. That is, a greater water supply amount causes a greater temperature increase rate, and a smaller water supply amount causes a smaller temperature increase rate. Thus, in water supply amount judging operation S12 using the indirect judgment method, the amount of water supplied to heater 130 may be judged based on a temperature increase rate within duct 100 for a predetermined duration.

As described above, a temperature increase rate caused by steam generation is judged for indirect judgment of the water supply amount in water supply amount judging operation S12. Thus, the judgment of the temperature increase rate essentially requires steam generation. For this reason, water supply amount judging operation S12 may basically include steam generation. As known, when water is changed into steam, the volume of water greatly expands. Thus, the generated steam is naturally discharged from space S occupied by heater 130. For this reason, to accurately measure a temperature increase rate, water supply amount judging operation S12 may measure and determine a temperature increase rate of air at a position close to heater 130 for a predetermined time. In other words, the temperature increase rate of air discharged from space S occupied by heater 130 for the predetermined time may be measured and determined. That is, in water supply amount judging operation S12, the temperature increase rate of air is measured based on air that is present at the outside of space S occupied by heater 130 and is mixed with and heated by the discharged steam. As the discharged air and steam directly enter discharge portion 110a of duct 110, the temperature increase rate of air in discharge portion 110a of duct 110 may be measured in water supply amount judging operation S12. That is, discharge portion 110a substantially means a region behind heater 130, and the temperature increase rate of air discharged rearward from heater 130 may be measured in water supply amount judging operation S12. To control drying of laundry, discharge portion 110a may be equipped with a sensor that measures the temperature of circulating hot air. In this case, the sensor may be used in both drying operations S9 and S10 (including a typical laundry drying operation) as well as in water supply amount judging operation S12. Thus, the above described water supply amount judging operation S12 is very advantageous for reduction in the manufacturing costs of the washing machine. Moreover, water supply amount judging operation S12 may be performed at any time during the refresh course. Also, since steam generation operation S6 performs generation of steam required for measurement of the temperature increase rate, water supply amount judging operation S12 may be performed in steam generation operation S6 during steam supply process P2. However, to rapidly and accurately judge abnormal actuation of nozzle 150, water supply amount judging operation S12 may be performed immediately before steam supply process P2, i.e. immediately before preparation operation S5 as illustrated in FIGS. 16, 17 and 18A.

Water supply amount judging operation S12 will hereinafter be described in more detail with reference to FIG. 19 based on the above described basic concept.

As described above, the water supply amount is judged using the temperature increase rate of air due to steam generation. Therefore, in water supply amount judging operation S12, first, steam is generated from heater 130 within duct 100 for a predetermined time. During steam generation, heater 130 within duct 100 is heated as described above in relation to steam supply process P2 (S12a). Also, water is directly ejected to the heated heater 130 for a predetermined time (S12a). That is, heating and supply operation S12a is similar to preparation operation S5 and steam generation operation S6 of the above described steam supply process P2. To perform heating and supply operation S12a, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A, heater 130 and nozzle 150 may be actuated. As described above in relation to preparation operation S5 and steam generation operation S6, it is preferable to supply water after implementation of heating for a predetermined time, to achieve appropriate steam generation. That is, it is preferable that nozzle 150 be actuated after heater 130 is actuated for a predetermined time. However, to rapidly measure the temperature increase rate of air in the following operations, quick steam generation may be achieved. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A, actuation of heater 130 and of nozzle 150 simultaneously begin in heating and supply operation S12a. Judging operation S12 has no intention of supplying steam as in steam supply process P2, and may not require actuation of blower 140. Heating and supply operation S12a may be continued for the duration of judging operation S12, and for example, may be performed for 10 seconds.

If heating and supply operation S12a is performed, i.e. if steam generation begins, a first temperature may be measured (S12b). The first temperature corresponds to the temperature of air discharged rearward from heater 130. In other words, the first temperature corresponds to the temperature of air that is present at the outside of heater 130 and is mixed with and heated by the steam discharged from heater 130. As described above, the first temperature may correspond to the temperature of air at discharge portion 110a of duct 100. The steam is generated as soon as heating and supply operation S12a begins and is naturally discharged from heater 130. Thus, measurement operation S12b may be performed at any time after heating and supply operation S12a begins. However, to achieve reliability in the measurement of the temperature increase rate, measurement operation S12b is preferably performed immediately after implementation of heating and supply operation S12a, i.e. immediately after steam generation. Meanwhile, the generation amount of steam is not significant at the initial stage of heating and supply operation S12a, and smooth discharge of steam from space S occupied by heater 130 may not be achieved. Thus, as illustrated in FIG. 18A, blower 140 may be actuated for at least a partial duration of heating and supply operation S12a corresponding to the steam generation operation. In this case, blower 140 is preferably actuated at the initial stage of heating and supply operation S12a. For example, blower 140 may be actuated for a short time (for example, 1 second) at the initial stage of heating and supply operation S12a. The steam may be smoothly discharged from heater 130 at the initial stage of heating and supply operation S12a by the air flow provided by blower 140. As such, heater 130, blower 140 and nozzle 150 are simultaneously actuated for a predetermined time at the initial stage of heating and supply operation S12a, and thereafter actuation of blower 140 stops and only heater 130 and nozzle 150 are actuated.

After completion of measurement operation S12b, a second temperature, which is the temperature of air discharged rearward from heater 130 after a predetermined time has passed, is measured (S12c). That is, after the first temperature has been measured and the predetermined time has passed, the second temperature is measured. The air, which is a measurement object in measurement operation S12c, is equal to the air as described above in relation to measurement operation S9b.

After completion of measurement operation S12c, the temperature increase rate may be calculated from the measured first and second temperatures (S12d). In general, the temperature increase rate may be acquired by subtracting the first temperature from the second temperature. The temperature increase rate of air discharged from heater 130 for the predetermined time may be determined by the above described operations S12b to S12d.

Thereafter, the calculated temperature increase rate may be compared with a predetermined reference value (S12e). If the calculated temperature increase rate is less than a predetermined reference value in comparison operation S12e, this means that the temperature increase is not sufficient. The result also means that the water supply amount is less than a predetermined value, and thus means that a sufficient amount of water is not supplied or supply of water stops, and thus a sufficient amount of steam is not generated. Accordingly, it may be judged that an insufficient amount of water less than a predetermined value is supplied if the calculated temperature increase rate is less than a predetermined reference value (S12f). On the other hand, if the calculated temperature increase rate is equal to or greater than the predetermined reference value in comparison operation S12e, this means that the temperature increase is sufficient. The result also means that the water supply amount exceeds a predetermined value, and thus a sufficient amount of water is not supplied and a sufficient amount of steam is generated. Accordingly, it may be judged that a sufficient amount of water that is at least greater than a predetermined value is supplied if the calculated temperature increase rate is equal to or greater than reference value (S12g). In comparison and judging operations S12f and S12g, the predetermined reference value may be experimentally or analytically acquired, and may be, for example, 5° C.

If it is judged in judging operation S12g that a sufficient amount of water greater than a predetermined value is supplied, normal actuation of nozzle 150 without breakdown may be judged.

Meanwhile, if it is judged in judging operation S12e that a sufficient amount of water greater than a predetermined value is supplied, a first algorithm to generate and supply steam into tub 30 may be performed. In addition, if it is judged in judging operation S12e that a sufficient amount of water less than the predetermined value is supplied, a second algorithm having no steam generation may be performed.

The first algorithm includes a steam algorithm to supply steam into tub 30, and a drying algorithm to supply hot air into tub 30. In this case, the steam algorithm includes the above described steam supply process P2, and the drying algorithm includes at least one of the above described first and second drying operations, and preferably includes both the first and second drying operations. The second algorithm include at least one of third and fourth drying operations that will be described hereinafter, and preferably includes both the third and fourth drying operations.

If it is judged in judging operation S12e of water supply amount judging operation S12 that a sufficient amount of water greater than the predetermined value is supplied, as

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illustrated in FIG. 19, preparation operation S5 may be performed in succession. That is, steam supply process P2 may be performed. Then, a set of operations S5 to S7, i.e. steam supply process P2 may be repeated a preset number of times.

After completion of water supply amount judging operation S12 using steam, a great amount of steam is present within duct 100. The steam may be condensed at the surface of the elements within duct 100, thereby preventing actuation of these elements. In particular, the condensed water may prevent actuation of heater 130 during steam supply process P2. For this reason, actuation of the washing machine is paused for a predetermined time after water supply amount judging operation S12 and before implementation of the first algorithm or the second algorithm (S13). That is, pause operation S13 is performed between water supply amount judging operation S12 and preparation operation S5 of the first algorithm. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, actuations of all the elements of the washing machine except for drum 40 and the motor for rotation of drum 40 temporarily stops during pause operation S13. Thus, the condensed water on the elements within duct 100 including heater 130 may be evaporated or naturally drops from these elements by the weight thereof. For this reason, the elements within duct 100 including heater 130 may be normally actuated in the following operations. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18B, blower 140 may be actuated during pause operation S13. The air flow provided by blower 140 may facilitate removal of the condensed water. Also, the air flow serves to cool the surface of heater 130, thereby allowing entire heater 130 to have a uniform surface temperature. Thus, heater 130 may more stably achieve desired performance in preparation operation S5 of the following first algorithm. Meanwhile, blower 140, as illustrated in FIG. 18B, may be actuated for a predetermined time (for example, 1 second) after pause operation S13 begins. That is, blower 140 may be actuated for a predetermined time (for example, 1 second) at the initial stage of preparation operation S5. Pause operation S13 may be performed, for example, for 5 seconds.

As described above, in judging operation S12, it is possible to check whether or not nozzle 150 is normal by judging the water supply amount. Pause operation S13 is a post-treatment and minimizes the effect of judging operation S12 with respect to the following operations. Thus, judging and pause operations S12 and S13 are functionally associated with one another, and constitute a single process, i.e. a check process P6 as illustrated in FIGS. 16, 17, 18A and 18B.

If it is judged in judging operation S12e that an insufficient amount of water less than a predetermined value is supplied (S12f), abnormal actuation or breakdown of nozzle 150 may be judged. The abnormal actuation of nozzle 150 may be caused by various reasons, and for example, includes the case in which the pressure of water supplied to nozzle 150 is abnormally low. The abnormal actuation or breakdown of nozzle 150, as mentioned above, may cause heater 130 to overheat and damage to the washing machine. Accordingly, if it is judged that a sufficient amount of water is not supplied as in judging operation S12f, actuation of the washing machine may stop for the reason of safety. Nevertheless, the refresh course may perform desired functions even in the abnormal state. In particular, if nozzle 150 can function to supply water although the water supply amount is small, the refresh course may be modified to perform desired functions. To this end, FIG. 20 illustrates alternative operations.

As illustrated in FIG. 20, if it is judged that an insufficient amount of water less than a predetermined value is supplied (S12f), steam supply process P2 may no longer be performed or repeated. That is, additional generation and supply of steam stops. Instead, the second algorithm is performed. The

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second algorithm is an algorithm having no steam generation and includes a third drying operation S14. Since removal of wrinkles may be the most important function in the refresh course, third drying operation S14 may remove wrinkles. As described above, slow removal of moisture may ensure smooth restoration of deformed fibrous tissues to an original state thereof. If fiber is dried at an excessively high temperature, only moisture may be rapidly removed from fibers without removal of wrinkles. For this reason, to slowly remove moisture from laundry, third drying operation S14 may dry laundry by heating the laundry at a relatively low temperature. That is, third drying operation S14 may correspond to low temperature drying similar to first drying operation S9.

Third drying operation S14 may be performed by supplying the slightly heated air, i.e. the relatively low temperature air into tub 30 for a predetermined time. To supply the heated air, blower 140 and heater 130 may be actuated. Also, to supply the slightly heated air, i.e. the relatively low temperature air, heater 130 may be intermittently actuated (S14a). For example, heater 130 may be actuated for 40 seconds and be shut down for 30 seconds, and the actuation and shutdown may be repeated. Additionally, since third drying operation S10 is performed in a state in which high temperature steam is not supplied, the temperature of laundry and the temperature of the surrounding air in third drying operation S10 are lower than those in first drying operation S9. Accordingly, despite intermittent actuation of the same heater 130, the heater actuation time (40 seconds) in drying operation S14 is set to be longer than the heater actuation time (30 seconds) in first drying operation S9.

Similarly, stopping steam supply process P2 may not provide a sufficient amount of moisture to laundry in third drying operation S14. However, as described above, even in first drying operation S9, it is advantageous to supply a predetermined amount of moisture and remove the supplied moisture for effective removal of wrinkles. For this reason, moisture may be supplied to the laundry in third drying operation S14 (S14b). Supply of moisture to the laundry may be achieved by various ways. For example, vapor phase water or liquid water may be supplied to the laundry. However, as mentioned above, it is difficult to supply steam as vapor phase water in third drying operation S14. On the other hand, mist, which consists of small particles of liquid water, is sufficiently effective to supply moisture to the laundry. Thus, mist may be supplied to the laundry in moisture supply operation S14b. That is, the mist may be supplied into tub 30 so as to be supplied to at least the laundry. Supply of mist may be achieved by various ways. For example, if nozzle 150 can still be actuated although it is in an abnormal state, i.e. if nozzle 150 can still supply a small amount of water, nozzle 150 may eject mist. The air flow may continuously occur in order to supply heated air to laundry during third drying operation S14. That is, blower 140 may be continuously actuated during third drying operation S14. Accordingly, the mist ejected from nozzle 150 may be transported by the air flow provided by blower 140 and may reach laundry by way of duct 100, tub 30, and drum 40. The greater part of the ejected mist may be changed into steam while passing through heater 130, which ensures effective implementation of desired functions of the refresh course. As a warning for the case in which nozzle 150 completely breaks down, the washing machine may be equipped with a separate device to directly supply moisture to laundry, more particularly, to eject mist. The separate device may be actuated along with or independently of nozzle 150. The mist supplied by the separate device may be at least partially changed into steam by a high temperature environ-

ment within tub 30. Moreover, nozzle 150 and the separate device may directly supply liquid water, instead of mist, to supply moisture to laundry.

Moisture supply operation S14b may begin at any time during third drying operation S14. However, supplying moisture under a high temperature environment is basically advantageous to the following operation of removing the supplied moisture. Also, it is preferable that mist be ejected at as high a temperature as possible in order to partially change the supplied mist into steam. Accordingly, moisture supply operation S14b may be performed during heating of air to be supplied to laundry. That is, in moisture supply operation S14b, moisture may be supplied during actuation of heater 130 when heater 130 is intermittently actuated. That is, through intermittent actuation of heater 130, third drying operation S14 includes an actuation duration for actuation of heater 130 and a shutdown duration for shutdown of heater 130. In this case, moisture supply operation S14b may be performed for the actuation duration of heater 130. Moreover, to achieve more reliable effects, moisture supply operation S14b may be performed only while the air supplied to laundry is heated. That is, in moisture supply operation S14b, moisture may be supplied only for actuation of heater 130 as heater 130 is intermittently actuated. More specifically, moisture supply operation S14b is preferably performed for 40 seconds, for which heater 130 is actuated. More preferably, moisture supply operation S14b is performed for a partial duration of the final stage (for example, the last 10 seconds) of the actuation duration of heater 130, for which the highest temperature environment can be generated. If excess moisture is supplied, this causes laundry to be wetted rather than removing wrinkles from laundry. Accordingly, moisture supply operation S14b is performed only for a partial duration of third drying operation S14. For the same reason, preferably, moisture supply operation S14b is performed only for the first half of third drying operation S14. Third drying operation S14 is performed in a state in which high temperature steam is not supplied, and may be performed, for example, for 20 minutes to achieve a sufficient time for removal of wrinkles. The duration of third drying operation S14 is set to be longer than that of the similar first drying operation S9. Moisture supply operation S14b may be performed for the first half of third drying operation S14 of 20 minutes, i.e. for 11 minutes after third drying operation S14 begins.

It is necessary to remove moisture from laundry as the laundry is wetted by the supplied moisture. Accordingly, the second algorithm includes a fourth drying operation S15 that is performed after third drying operation S14. Fourth drying operation S15 may be substantially equal to the above described second drying operation S10 in terms of functions and detailed operations. Accordingly, all features discussed in relation to second drying operation S10 may be directly applied to fourth drying operation S15, and thus an additional description thereof will be omitted.

The above described third and fourth drying operations S14 and S15 are associated with each other to perform the freshening function when supply of steam is impossible and to provide the drying function. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 20, operations S14 and S15 may constitute a single functional process, i.e. a drying and refresh process P7.

Since the laundry having passed through the above described drying operations have a high temperature due to the heated air, the laundry may be cooled after fourth drying operation S15 (S16). Cooling operation S16 may be substantially equal to the above described cooling operation S11 in terms of functions and detailed operations thereof. Accordingly, all the features discussed in relation to cooling opera-

tion S11 may be directly applied to cooling operation S16. Thus, an additional description thereof will be omitted hereinafter. Cooling operation S16 also performs an independent function, and may be referred to as a single cooling process P8 similar to the previously defined processes. As necessary, as illustrated in FIG. 17, natural cooling of the laundry and the washing machine may be additionally performed by room-temperature air after cooling operation S16.

The refresh course as illustrated in FIG. 20 includes modified operations S14 to S16 to perform desired functions even when sufficient supply of steam or steam supply itself is impossible. In the modified refresh course, instead of the steam, mist may be supplied to laundry for supply of required moisture. Also, in the modified refresh course, steam may be partially supplied. Moreover, static charge elimination as well as wrinkle-free may be achieved via appropriate actuation of the related elements. Accordingly, even when supply of steam stops, the modified refresh course may perform optimized control of the elements of the washing machine, thereby realizing desired freshening functions.

Laundry may be tumbled in at least any one of the above described operations S1 to S13. For the laundry tumbling, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A to 18C, drum 40 may be rotated. For example, drum 40 may be continuously rotated in a given direction, and laundry is lifted to a predetermined height by lifters provided at drum 40 and thereafter drops down, and this laundry movement is repeated. That is, the laundry is tumbled. Since drum 40 and the laundry within drum 40 have a great weight, they are greatly affected by inertia. Thus, rotation of drum 40 does not require continuous supply of power by the motor. Even if the motor is shut down, rotation of drum 40 and the laundry may be continued for a predetermined time by inertia. Accordingly, the motor may be intermittently actuated during rotation of drum 40. For example, as illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A to 18C, the motor may be driven for 16 seconds and then be shut down for 4 seconds to reduce power consumption. Rotation of drum 40 may ensure effective tumbling of laundry and effective implementation of desired functions in the respective operations S1 to S13. As such, tumbling of the laundry, i.e. rotation of drum 40 may be continuously performed during all operations S1 to S13. Moreover, tumbling of laundry may be directly applied even to operations S14 to S16 for the above described modified refresh course. Also, so long as effective tumbling of the laundry is possible, other motions of drum 40 may be applied. For example, instead of the above described tumbling, drum 40 may be rotated in a given direction for a predetermined time and then is rotated in an opposite direction, and this rotation set may be continuously repeated. In addition, other motions may be applied as necessary.

In general, power of standard voltage is supplied at home and various electronic appliances including the washing machine are fabricated to match the standard voltage. However, voltage of power supplied at home has a slight deviation with respect to the standard voltage. Moreover, voltage of supplied power may be varied whenever the washing machine is actuated, and thus the deviation may also vary. The slight deviation has an effect on actuation of the washing machine, and in particular has an effect on performance of heater 130 that uses electric power. More specifically, heater 130 generates heat using electric resistance, and the electric resistance is affected by voltage of supplied power. Accordingly, if voltage of supplied power varies, this has an effect on the actual amount of heat generated by heater 130. That is, if voltage of power greater than the standard voltage is supplied for a unit time, heater 130 may generate greater heat than the expected amount of heat for a unit time. Also, if voltage of

power less than the standard voltage is supplied for a unit time, heater 130 may generate less heat than the expected amount of heat for a unit time. However, as described above, supply of heat using heater 130, i.e. preparation operation S5 is basically set to a preset duration, i.e. a fixed duration. In this case, if voltage of power greater than the standard voltage is supplied to the washing machine when the washing machine begins at least implementation of the refresh course of FIG. 16, heater 130 generates greater heat than the expected amount of heat during preparation operation S5. Thus, with the great voltage, heater 130 may overheat, and when heater 130 repeatedly overheats, this may cause damage to heater 130 and fire. On the other hand, if voltage of power less than the standard voltage is supplied to the washing machine when the washing machine begins to be actuated, heater 130 generates less heat than the expected amount of heat during preparation operation S5. As such, a sufficient amount of heat may not be supplied during preparation operation S5, and thus a desired amount of steam may not be generated. As will be used for all general control, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 is preset based on typical performance of heater 130. However, if power having different voltage from the standard voltage is supplied to the washing machine, heater 130 may be actuated based on the changed performance, which may make it difficult for heater 130 to achieve desired performance from preparation operation S5 during the preset implementation duration. Thus, in consideration of the actual voltage of power supplied to the washing machine, at least preparation operation S5 may require additional control. Control of preparation operation S5 in consideration of voltage may be achieved via various methods. However, a total amount of heat supplied by heater 130 during preparation operation S5 may simply depend on the duration of preparation operation S5, i.e. the implementation time of preparation operation S5. Accordingly, even if performance of heater 130 is changed by the supplied power, change of the performance and change of the amount of heat to be supplied may be appropriately adjusted by varying the implementation time. For this reason, as illustrated in FIGS. 16 and 21 to 22B, the refresh course may additionally include an adjustment operation of changing the implementation time of preparation operation S5 based on the actual voltage of power supplied to the washing machine. Adjustment operation S100 is preferably performed before steam generation process P2 as a part of pre-treatment process P1.

As described above, in the refresh course, since preparation operation S5 is basically set to have a fixed implementation time, adjustment operation S100 changes the preset implementation time of preparation operation S5 based on the actual voltage of power supplied to the washing machine. Similarly, as described above, a main function of preparation operation S5 heats heater 130. To this end, preparation operation S5 depends on heater 130. Thus, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 corresponds to the actuation time of heater 130. For the same reason, adjustment operation S100 may correspond to an operation of adjusting the actuation time of heater 130. Meanwhile, preparation operation S5 is divided into first and second heating operations S5a and S5b. First heating operation S5a is basically performed for 13 seconds that corresponds to the greater part of the actuation time of preparation operation S5. In first heating operation S5a, only heater 130 is heated without supply of water and occurrence of air flow (without actuation of nozzle 150 and blower 140). That is, only heater 130 is purely actuated for heating during first heating operation S5a. Thus, first heating operation S5a determines main performance of preparation operation S5 and is the most sensitive to change in the per-

formance of heater 130. For this reason, adjustment operation S100 may adjust the implementation duration of first heating operation S5a. That is, adjustment operation S100 may be explained as an operation of adjusting a partial duration of preparation operation S5 that is performed without supply of water and occurrence of air flow (i.e. the time of heating operation S5a). On the other hand, adjustment operation S100 may be explained as an operation of adjusting the time for which only heater 130 is actuated (i.e. first heating operation S5a). However, although first heating operation S5a is a part of preparation operation S5, if the implementation time of first heating operation S5a is adjusted, the implementation of preparation operation S5 is also adjusted. Thus, in adjustment operation S100, adjustment of the implementation time of first heating operation S5a corresponds to adjustment of the implementation time of preparation operation S5. As such, if the implementation time of adjustment operation S100 is adjusted, thereafter, preparation operation S5, i.e. first heating operation S5a is performed for the adjusted implementation time.

Adjustment operation S100 will hereinafter be described in more detail with reference to FIGS. 21 to 22B based on the above described basic concept.

Referring to FIG. 21, as described above, first, the actual voltage of power supplied to the washing machine may be measured (S110). Voltage measurement operation S110, as illustrated in FIG. 16, is equal to voltage sensing operation S1. As described above in relation to sensing operation S1, voltage measurement operation S110 is performed for control based on the actual voltage. Voltage measurement operation S110 may be performed via various methods. However, if a separate measurement device is installed for voltage measurement, this may increase manufacturing costs of the washing machine. However, the controller of the washing machine has a resistor in a circuit thereof, and an actual voltage value of the supplied power may be conveniently measured using the resistor.

If other elements are actuated during voltage measurement operation S110, power consumption occurs during actuation, and therefore it is difficult to measure the actual voltage of the supplied power. As illustrated in FIGS. 17 and 18A, voltage measurement operation S110 (i.e. operation S1) is performed in a state in which actuation of all the elements of the washing machine (including heater 130, nozzle 150, and blower 140) stops. Voltage measurement operation S110 may be performed at any time before preparation operation S5, the implementation time of which is adjusted by adjustment operation S100. However, to ensure accurate voltage measurement without interference by actuation of other elements, voltage measurement operation S110 is preferably performed as soon as the refresh course begins, i.e. before cleaning operation S2 (see sensing operation S1). Separately from voltage measurement operation S110, the following operations of adjustment operation S100 may be performed at any time before preparation operation S5. However, preferably, the following operations may be performed immediately after voltage measurement operation S110. Voltage measurement operation S110 may be performed, for example, for 3 seconds as illustrated in FIG. 18A.

After completion of voltage measurement operation S110, the measured voltage may be compared with the standard voltage of the supplied power (S121). The standard voltage is preset on a per country basis, and all electronic appliances including the washing machine are designed and controlled based on the standard voltage. The standard voltage is 220V in Korea and 110V in the Americas.

The actual implementation time of preparation operation S5 may be determined based on the comparison result of comparison operation S121.

If the measured voltage is less than the standard voltage, a sufficient amount of heat may not be supplied to the heater during preparation operation S5 even when preparation operation S5, and more specifically first heating operation S5a is performed for a preset time. Thus, the refresh course may fail to generate a sufficient amount of steam for laundry freshening. Accordingly, if the measured voltage is less than the standard voltage, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 may be increased (S131a). In increase operation S131a, as mentioned above, the implementation time of first heating operation S5a may be increased. Increase in the implementation time of first heating operation S5a may be adjusted in consideration of a difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage. On the other hand, the implementation time of first heating operation S5a may be increased by a predetermined degree regardless of the magnitude of the difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage. Meanwhile, if the measured voltage is equal to the standard voltage, preparation operation S5, and more particularly, first preparation operation S5 may be performed for a preset time.

Despite the fact that the measured voltage is greater than the standard voltage, if preparation operation S5, and more specifically, first heating operation S5a is performed for a preset time, heater 130 may overheat, or damage to heater 130 may occur, and moreover fire may occur. Thus, if the measured voltage is greater than the standard voltage, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 may be reduced (S131b). In reduction operation S131b, as mentioned above, the implementation time of first heating operation S5a may be reduced. Reduction in the implementation time of first heating operation S5a may be adjusted in consideration of an actual difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage. The implementation time of first heating operation S5a may be reduced by a predetermined degree regardless of the difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage.

As described above, in the increase and reduction operations S131a and S131b, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 is determined based on the result of comparison operation S121.

As mentioned above, in consideration of the actual magnitude of the difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 may be more accurately and appropriately adjusted. For example, if the difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage is large, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 may be greatly adjusted, i.e. may be greatly increased or reduced based on the difference, and vice versa. To achieve more accurate adjustment, adjustment operation S100 as illustrated in FIGS. 22A and 22B may be applied. Adjustment operation S100 basically uses a table as illustrated in FIG. 22B. In the table of FIG. 22B, the implementation time of an ideal heating operation, more specifically, of first heating operation S5a is preset based on the range of voltages analytically and experimentally measured in the table of FIG. 22B. The table of FIG. 22B is previously made and is stored in a storage device of the controller (for example, in a memory) to allow the user to refer to the table as necessary. The table of FIG. 22B is made in consideration of the actual difference between the actual voltage and the standard voltage by setting a plurality of voltage ranges and enables more accurate and detailed adjustment of the imple-

mentation time by assigning different implementation times to the respective voltage ranges.

Referring to FIG. 22A, similarly, the actual voltage of power supplied to the washing machine may be measured (S110). Voltage measurement operation S110 is equal to the above described measurement operation of FIG. 21 in all terms, and an additional description thereof will be omitted hereinafter.

After completion of voltage measurement operation S110, the implementation time corresponding to the measured voltage is checked from the table (S122). In check operation S122, the controller first searches for the range including the measured voltage from the table of FIG. 22B, and thereafter reads the implementation time of the corresponding heating operation, i.e. of first heating operation S5a. Thereafter, the checked implementation time is set to the implementation time of the actual heating operation, i.e. of first heating operation S5a by controller (S132). As represented by the arrows in the table of FIG. 22B, the standard implementation time of 13 seconds is directly assigned to the standard voltage range of 225V to 234V. Here, the standard implementation time is preset based on the standard voltage as illustrated in FIG. 18B. On the other hand, as the measured voltage becomes less than the standard voltage, i.e. as the voltage range is reduced, the assigned implementation time of first heating operation S5a is gradually increased. Also, as the measured voltage becomes greater than the standard voltage, the assigned implementation time of the first heating operation is gradually reduced. Thus, similar to operations S131a and S131b, even in a series of check and setting operations S122 and S132, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 is increased or reduced if the measured voltage is less than or greater than the standard voltage.

Accordingly, even if power of voltage less than the standard voltage is supplied and heater 130 generates less heat than the expected amount of heat, a sufficient amount of heat for generation of a desired amount of steam may be supplied by increasing the implementation time of operations S131a and S122/S132. Also, even if power of voltage greater than the standard voltage is supplied and heater 130 generates greater heat than the expected amount of heat, it may be possible to prevent heater 130 from overheating, or damage to heater 130 by reducing the implementation time of operations S131a and S122/S132. As such, even if performance of heater 130 is changed by the actual voltage of the supplied power, change of the performance and change in the amount of heat may be appropriately adjusted by adjustment operation S100 as illustrated in FIGS. 21 to 22B. For this reason, with adjustment operation S100, the refresh course may generate a sufficient amount of steam without a risk of breakdown regardless of change in the voltage of the supplied power, and moreover, may improve the performance and reliability of the washing machine.

As described above, the implementation time of preparation operation S5 may be increased or reduced by adjustment operation S100, and adjusted preparation operation S5 is repeated as steam supply process P2 is repeated. As the implementation time of preparation operation S5 is repeatedly increased or reduced by adjustment operation S100 within steam supply process P2, the entire variable time is amplified, and thus the time of the refresh course greatly varies. However, the great variation of the time may confuse the user. For this reason, adjustment operation S100 may further include adjusting the time of the refresh course to a constant value based on the adjusted implementation time of the heating operation. The time of the refresh course may be adjusted by adjusting several operations except for preparation operation

S5, i.e. first heating operation S5a. In particular, pause operation S8 has a longer implementation time than other operations, and therefore is suitable for adjustment of the time of the refresh course. Accordingly, adjustment operation S100 may further include adjusting the implementation time of pause operation S8 based on the adjusted implementation time of heating operation (S140).

The implementation time of pause operation S8 is increased if the actual voltage is greater than the standard voltage, and is reduced if the actual voltage is less than the standard voltage.

In adjustment operation S140, as illustrated in FIG. 21, if the implementation time of preparation operation S5, i.e. of first heating operation S5a is increased, the implementation time of pause operation S8 may be reduced (S140a). If the implementation time of preparation operation S5, i.e. of first heating operation S5a is reduced, the implementation time of pause operation S8 may be increased (S140a). Also, in adjustment operation S140 of FIG. 22A, if the range including the measured voltage is searched from the table of FIG. 22B in check operation S122, along with the implementation time of the heating operation assigned to the corresponding range, the implementation time of pause operation S8 is read by the controller, and may be set to the actual implementation time of pause operation S8. As illustrated in the table of FIG. 22B, in consideration of the increased or decreased implementation time of first heating operation S5a and repeated implementations of first heating operation S5a, the implementation time of pause operation S8 is also set to be sufficiently increased or reduced. More specifically, as illustrated in the table of FIG. 22B, the implementation time of pause operation S8 is reduced as the implementation time of first heating operation S5a is increased, and is increased as the implementation time of first heating operation S5a is reduced. That is, adjustment operation S140 of FIG. 22A further includes adjusting the implementation time of pause operation S8 similar to operations S141a and S141b of FIG. 21.

In this case, the increased time (or the reduced time) of pause operation S8 preferably corresponds to the reduced time (or the increased time) of preparation operation S5. Thus, the sum of the variable implementation time of pause operation S8 and the variable implementation time of preparation operation S5 preferably has a constant value. Thus, the implementation time of the refresh course may be kept constant, which may provide the user with actuation reliability in the actuation time of the washing machine.

As described above, with adjustment operation S140, the refresh course may always be performed for a constant time regardless of adjustment of the implementation of the heating operation, which may increase user convenience and reliability of the refresh course.

Meanwhile, steam supply process P2: S3 to S5, as discussed above, may be directly applied to a basic wash course or other individual courses except for the refresh course owing to independent steam generation and supply functions thereof. FIG. 23 illustrates a basic wash course to which the steam supply process is applied. Functions of the steam supply process in the basic wash course will hereinafter be described by way of example with reference to FIG. 23.

In general, the wash course may include a wash water supply operation S100, a washing operation S200, a rinsing operation S300, and a dehydration operation S400. If the washing machine has a drying structure as illustrated in FIG. 2, the wash course may further include a drying operation S500 after dehydration operation S400.

If the steam supply process is performed before wash water supply operation S100 and/or during wash water supply

operation S100 (P2a and P2b), laundry may be previously wetted by supplied steam, and supplied wash water may be heated. If the steam supply process is performed before washing operation S200 and/or during washing operation S200 (P2c and P2d), supplied steam serves to heat air and wash water within tub 30 and drum 40, thereby creating a high temperature environment advantageous to washing. If the steam supply process is performed before rinsing operation S300 and/or during rinsing operation S300 (P2e and P2f), supplied steam similarly serves to heat air and rinse water so as to facilitate rinsing. If the steam supply process is performed before dehydration operation S400 and/or during dehydration operation S400 (P2g and P2h), supplied steam mainly serves to sterilize laundry. If the steam supply process is performed before drying operation S500 and/or during drying operation S500 (P2i and P2j), supplied steam serves to greatly increase the interior temperature of tub 30 and of drum 40, thereby causing easy evaporation of moisture from laundry. As necessary, to finally sterilize laundry, steam supply process P2k may be performed after drying operation S500. The above described steam supply process P2a to P2j basically functions to sterilize laundry using steam. Moreover, to assist the steam supply process, preparation process P1 may also be performed.

As described above, steam supply process P2 according to the present disclosure may create an atmosphere advantageous to washing by supplying a sufficient amount of steam, which may result in a considerable improvement of washing performance. Further, steam supply process P2 may realize sterilization of laundry, and for example, may eliminate allergens.

In consideration of the above described steam supply mechanism, refresh course and basic washing course, the washing machine utilizes a high temperature air supply mechanism, i.e. a drying mechanism for steam generation and steam supply with only minimum modifications. The control method, and in particular, steam supply process P2 provides optimized control of the drying mechanism, i.e. a modified steam supply mechanism. Accordingly, the laundry machine achieves minimum modification and optimized control for efficient generation and supply of a sufficient amount of high quality steam. For this reason, the laundry machine effectively provides laundry freshening and sterilization effects, improved washing performance, and various other functions with minimized increase in manufacturing costs.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings, and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A control method of a laundry machine, the laundry machine comprising a duct in communication with a tub and/or drum, a heater, a nozzle, and a blower which are each installed within the duct, and a controller, the method comprising:

activating, via the controller, the heater to produce heat; performing a steam generation by directly supplying water to the heater;

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supplying the generated steam into the tub and/or drum;
and
initiating, via the controller, an adjustment to vary an
implementation time of the heater activation based on an
actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine,
wherein the heater activation comprises:
performing a first heating to heat only the heater without
actuation of the nozzle and the blower; and
performing a second heating to heat the heater while actu-
ating the blower installed in the duct,
wherein the implementation time of the heater activation is
varied by varying an implementation time of the first
heating.

2. The control method of claim 1, wherein the second
heating is performed for a fixed time.

3. The control method of claim 1,
wherein the adjustment comprises:

measuring, with the controller, the actual voltage of
power supplied to the laundry machine;
comparing, with the controller, the measured actual volt-
age with a standard voltage of the supplied power; and
determining, with the controller, the actual implementa-
tion time of the heater activation based on the compar-
ison result.

4. The control method of claim 3, wherein the measure-
ment by the controller is performed before the heater activa-
tion.

5. The control method of claim 4, wherein the measuring is
implemented without an actuation of the heater, the nozzle,
and the blower during the measurement.

6. The control method of claim 3, wherein the adjustment
further comprises reducing the implementation time of the
heater activation if the actual voltage is greater than the stan-
dard voltage, and increasing the implementation time of the
heater activation if the actual voltage is less than the standard
voltage.

7. The control method of claim 1,
wherein the adjustment comprises:

measuring, with the controller, the actual voltage of
power supplied to the laundry machine;
checking, with the controller, an implementation time
corresponding to the measured voltage from an exist-
ing data table; and
setting, with the controller, the checked implementation
time to the implementation time of the heater activa-
tion.

8. A control method of a laundry machine, the laundry
machine comprising a duct in communication with a tub
and/or drum, a heater, a nozzle, and a blower which are each
installed within the duct, and a controller, the method com-
prising:

activating, via the controller, the heater to produce heat;
performing a steam generation by directly supplying water
to the heater;
supplying the generated steam into the tub and/or drum;
drying the laundry in the tub and/or drum;
initiating, via the controller, an adjustment to vary an
implementation time of the heater activation based on an
actual voltage of power supplied to the laundry machine,
and

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pausing, via the controller, actuation of the heater, the
nozzle and the blower of the laundry machine for a
predetermined time after supplying the generated steam
to the laundry.

9. The control method of claim 8, wherein an implemen-
tation time of the pausing actuation is increased if the actual
voltage is greater than the standard voltage, and the imple-
mentation time of the pausing actuation is reduced if the
actual voltage is less than the standard voltage.

10. The control method of claim 9, wherein the increased
time or the reduced time of the pausing actuation corresponds
to the reduced time or the increased time of the heater acti-
vation.

11. The control method of claim 8, wherein the adjustment
comprises varying, with the controller, the implementation
time of the pausing actuation and the implementation time of
the heater activation based on the actual voltage of power
supplied to the laundry machine.

12. The control method of claim 11, wherein the sum of the
variable implementation time of the pausing actuation and the
variable implementation time of the heater activation has a
constant value.

13. The control method of claim 12, wherein a set of the
heater activation, the steam generation and the supplying of
steam to the laundry is repeated a plurality of times.

14. The control method of claim 1, wherein the implemen-
tation time of the heater activation is varied by adjusting an
actuation time of the heater installed in the duct.

15. The control method of claim 3, wherein the implemen-
tation time of the heater activation is varied by adjusting an
actuation time of the heater installed in the duct.

16. The control method of claim 7, wherein the implemen-
tation time of the heater activation is varied by adjusting an
actuation time of the heater installed in the duct.

17. The control method of claim 8, wherein the implemen-
tation time of the heater activation is varied by adjusting an
actuation time of the heater installed in the duct.

18. The control method of claim 8, wherein the heater
activation comprises:

performing a first heating to heat only the heater without
actuation of the nozzle and the blower; and
performing a second heating to heat the heater while actu-
ating the blower installed in the duct.

19. The control method of claim 2, wherein the adjustment
comprises:

measuring, with the controller, the actual voltage of power
supplied to the laundry machine;
comparing, with the controller, the measured actual volt-
age with a standard voltage of the supplied power; and
determining, with the controller, the actual implementation
time of the heater activation based on the comparison
result.

20. The control method of claim 8, wherein the adjustment
comprises:

measuring, with the controller, the actual voltage of power
supplied to the laundry machine;
checking, with the controller, an implementation time cor-
responding to the measured voltage from an existing
data table; and
setting, with the controller, the checked implementation
time to the implementation time of the heater activation.

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